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# PIONEER HISTORY

OF

# CLARKSFIELD.

BY

DR. F. E. WEEKS.

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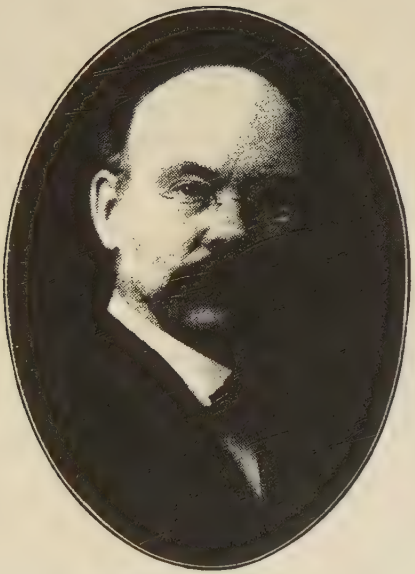


The Author

Camping for the night.

# HISTORY OF CLARKSFIELD.

To learn the whole history of the settlement of Clarksfield we must go back to the history of the Western Reserve and the Firelands, and the narrative properly begins more than two centuries ago. Bosworth says, in "Gleanings From the Western Reserve:" "The Western Reserve is the mother of us all. Go where we will over the interior, if we do not find Western Reserve men among the molding agencies, we are almost sure to find an institution, a church, a school, or a pervading sentiment or principle, that can be traced back to the intensely active moral forces that have swayed society in northeastern Ohio from the first. Her influence more or less direct, even upon the whole nation and the world, has been incalculable, and in the aggregate it has always told for righteousness. Blot out Hudson and Oberlin, the seminaries and academies of all this region, eliminate from history her noted names, sweep away the host of unnumbered workers in the home land and the foreign field, in private life and public, in all departments of religion, science and reform, who have been born or trained or have labored here. Think for a moment, if you can, what that would mean, and it will not seem an unfitting thing for us to come and sit down by our mother and ask her to tell us again the stories of her youth. * * * * When New Connecticut was thrown open for settlement, it was most naturally from old Connecticut and the other New England states that the pioneers came—people who brought with them their church and school, many of them also personal piety, steadfast adherence to a high standard of morals, and faces set toward whatever light might yet "break forth from God's word" or His providence. This it is which has made the Western Reserve such a potent factor in the world's pregress. It has been the narrow strait into and through which has poured the rich tide of all that was best in good old New England, gathering volume and momentum and power in its pent up channel, then spreading out over the whole western land, as far north as the British line, as far west as the Golden Gate and the Columbia Bar, and now pushing south through the Mississippi valley it bids fair to sweep around by the Gulf and up the Atlantic coast until it reaches again the fountain head, and the whole world has felt its beneficent influence."

Something over two hundred and fifty years ago, John Winthrop of England was elected governor of the

colony of Massachusetts Bay. He was held in high esteem by Charles I, King of England, who gave him a magnificent diamond ring. Eleven years later, after the death of both these men, Charles II ascended the throne and John Winthrop the second was governor of the colony of Connecticut. The colonists desired larger possessions and more liberty, and in 1662 they delegated their governor to go to England and endeavor to obtain from the king a new charter. When Governor Winthrop reached England he obtained an interview with the king, and by way of introduction showed him the ring which the elder Charles had given to the elder Winthrop. The king was so much affected by the sight of it that he was moved to tears. At this opportune moment Winthrop presented before the king the prepared charter which he had brought with him. This document provided for the right of self government and extended the territory of the colony westward to the "South Sea" as the Pacific Ocean was called. When the king asked how far it was to the "South Sea," Winthrop said he thought it could be seen from the western hills of the colony. The requests seemed to the king to be very modest, so he signed the charter. That charter gave to Connecticut the territory from which the Western Reserve was created, and much more came of that diamond ring than the king or John Winthrop dared even dream of. Connecticut enjoyed the possession of her unbroken wilderness, with its vague western boundary for more than a hundred years.

Owing to the ignorance of the English people and of the colonists themselves, of the true extent of the western portion of our land, charters were given to other colonies which included the same western territory. Fierce disputes grew out of this as the lands were settled more. Virginia, Massachusetts, New York and Connecticut all claimed wide strips from sea to sea. After the war of the Revolution the United States government claimed these disputed tracts and some bloodshed followed. To settle the matter Connecticut, in 1786, ceded to the United States all claim to her western lands but reserved a portion extending 120 miles west from the west line of Pennsylvania, and, of course, the same width as the state of Connecticut, with the 41st parallel of latitude for its southern boundary. This tract of land was called New Connecticut, or the Western Reserve. The conflicting claims of the other states were not finally adjusted until 1800. The United States claimed jurisdiction over the Western Reserve, although recognizing the right of Connecticut to the ownership of the lands.

This tract of land became a portion of the Northwest Territory and was included in the state of Ohio when that state was organized. During the war of the Revolution the British sent different expeditions which burned the towns along the coast of Connecticut. Among these were the towns of New London, Norwalk and Danbury.

To compensate the sufferers the state of Connecticut, in 1792, set apart a portion of the Western Reserve, containing a half million acres of land, and granted it to them. This was called the "Sufferers" land, or "Firelands," and was set off from the

western extremity of the Reserve, and comprises the present counties of Huron and Erie, as well as the townships of Danbury, in Ottawa County, and Ruggles, in Ashland County.

The State of Connecticut incorporated the grantees of the Firelands, some 1900 in number, into a company which had full power to transact all business necessary to be done in surveying and dividing the lands. Nothing appears to have been done until after the State of Ohio was organized in 1802. In 1803 a new charter was granted to the owners of the Firelands by the state of Ohio. A Board of Directors was then chosen, and was authorized to extinguish the Indian titles, to survey the lands into townships and to divide them among the owners according to the amount of their individual losses, and to levy a tax to defray the necessary expenses. On July 4th, 1805, Isaac Mills, as agent of the company, and one Jarnett, representing the United States, met the chiefs of the Indian tribes at Fort Industry, where Toledo now stands, and made a treaty with them by which all Indian title was relinquished for a sum of money amounting to about $19,000. Thus the first owners of the soil were the last to relinquish their claims, and it is gratifying to note that the claims of the red men were recognized and respected by the Connecticut people. The title to the Firelands is derived from a monarch of England, from the state of Connecticut, from the United States and from the Indians.

In 1800 the territorial government of Ohio established Trumbull county, comprising the whole of the Western Reserve. In 1805 it was divided and the counties of Geauga and Portage set off. Huron county was organized February 7, 1807, but was left attached to Geauga and Portage counties for judicial purposes. It comprised more than the Firelands at first, but a little later was reduced to the limits of the Firelands. In 1838 the northern part was cut off and organized as Erie county. In 1846 Ruggles township was detached to go towards forming Ashland county.

The first county seat of Huron county was located on the farm of David Abbott, north of the present village of Milan. This was in 1811, but in 1818 the location was changed to the new village of Norwalk.

On December 16 1805 the Firelands Company, by their agent, Taylor Sherman, (grandfather of Hon. John Sherman) contracted with John McLean and James Clark, of Danbury, Conn., to survey the Firelands "by Almon Ruggles or some competent person," the outlines of the half million acres to be fixed and the whole to be run off into townships five miles square, the work to be done within a year, unless prevented by the Indians, and provided the Congress of the United States ratified the treaty made at Fort Industry. The United States did not run the south line of the Western Reserve as soon as expected, so the time for completing the survey was extended to June 1st, 1807. The establishment of the south line being still delayed, the directors of the Firelands Company empowered Isaac Mills and Isaac Bronson to ascertain the true south boundary of the Reserve, and the southwest corner of the Firelands, as well as the dividing line between the Firelands and the rest of the Reserve, (which had been sold to the Connecticut Land Co.).

Seth Pease was employed to do the work. In the spring of 1806 a company of twelve men started from Danbury to commence the survey which Ruggles had been hired to make. Simeon Hoyt, who afterwards settled in Clarksfield, was one of the party and was employed as flagman to go ahead of the compass. They had eight horses and three wagons. At Pittsburg Almon Ruggles joined them. They spent some time at Cleveland (which had but three families) while preparing tents, pack saddles and a canoe. The latter was made from the trunk of a tree which measured eight feet in diameter. Ruggles took part of the men and the canoe and started out to get the outline of the lake shore, while James Clark took the rest of the party, of which Hoyt was one, to run the west line. One of their horses was stolen by the Indians and another was drowned in Rocky river. When the west line, which was to be parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania, was run, the men went to Huron, where they found the other party. John Flemmond had established a trading post at that place in 1805, and there were plenty of Indians and squaws as well as Canadian Frenchmen. After surveying the islands in the lake, which Hoyt says was a difficult job on account of the great number of rattlesnakes and the tree tops, they went to Cleveland to wait while the surveyors could make their calculations and know just where to run the east line of the Firelands so as to cut off the half million acres. The most of the men went back to Connecticut but Hoyt and one other remained with Ruggles and Clark and were chainmen for them during their surveys of the winter. They suffered much from the severe cold while working at running the east line and the township lines during this winter. In the spring they started for Connecticut with only twelve dollars to pay their way. They reached New York in twenty one days with fifty cents of their money. From there they went to Danbury, after an absence of thirteen months. After a time it was found that the point from which the south line of the Reserve was measured was two miles too far west, thus making the west line of the Firelands too far west and the whole work would have to be done again.

Maxfield Ludlow, a Deputy Surveyor of the United States, then ran the south and west lines of the Reserve, setting a post at each mile and and noting in his minutes the character of the country passed over. Ruggles then ran the east line of the Firelands again, commencing June 8th, 1808, Mr. Hoyt again assisting him. The east and west lines of the Firelands were supposed to be parallel with the west line of Pennsylvania. After the east line was run off, the boundaries of the townships were marked off and Ruggles returned to Danbury, but Hoyt and Jabez Wright built a log hut on the bank of Huron river and remained during the winter. When Ruggles returned in the spring of 1809 they proceeded to survey into lots the townships of Vermillion, Florence, Wakeman and Clarksfield, and surveyed into sections the townships of New Haven Norwalk and Berlin. Mr. Ruggles received the sum of three dollars per mile for this survey and it is interesting to note that subsequent calculations showed that the Firelands, as

set off by Ruggles contained 500,027 acres. Mr. Ruggles soon afterwards settled on the lake shore in Vermillion township, on the farm which includes the well known summer resort of "Ruggles Beach" and where his son, Richard Ruggles, still lives. Jabez Wright settled at Huron and Simeon Hoyt in Clarksfield.

These surveying parties encountered many dangers and suffered many hardships. They lived principally on flour and salt pork, although a woman at Huron baked bread for them during the last survey. The party was so large as to frighten the game away and they could not take time to hunt it. We should honor these pioneer surveyors for their labors in providing a way for the future settlement of the country.

After the lands were surveyed it was necessary to divide them among the various proprietors. In 1808 a committee was appointed to devise some plan, and the following one was adopted. There were thirty townships, each with four sections, making 120 sections. The total amount of losses sustained by the original grantees was divided by 120 and the quotient, 1324 pounds (the English divisions of money being still in use) represented the value of each section. One hundred and twenty tickets were prepared, with the names of claimants whose claims amounted to the total value of one section, written upon each. An equal number of other tickets were prepared, with the name of a township and number of a section written upon each. The tickets were put into two boxes and one of each kind drawn by a disinterested person, and the section thus drawn was the property of the persons whose names were found upon the other ticket. We do not learn how the different proprietors managed to divide the sections. The most of the claims had probably been sold to speculators or land companies who obtained possession of large tracts and the actual settlers often selected the land they desired after they had arrived here. This drawing was made on the 9th day of November, 1808. Very few, if any, of the owners of these lands ever lived upon them. Among the names of the proprietors or original fire sufferers we find many names which sound familiar to Clarksfield people, such as Barnes, Cunningham, Huested, Knapp, Barnum, Starr, Mead, Gregory, Finch, Wildman, Hoyt, Wood, etc.

Forty six different persons by the name of Mead were "sufferers" at the town of Greenwich, Conn. On account of the method of making the division of the lands, many of the purchasers of small tracts could not tell where their land lay until they reached the borders of the Firelands and they could learn where their township lay, and when the township was reached they had to find the lot by means of the trees which the surveyor had marked. The location might be good or it might be poor and there was something of a lottery about it. Some of the pioneers who came from the rocky hillsides of New England or New York (like the grandfather of the writer) were not able to judge of the best soil and passed by the sandy land of Berlin township and chose a tract of dense timber with its heavy clay soil, further from the lake shore. By reason of the Firelands being owned by so many different persons,

all anxious to sell, the new settlements did not proceed steadily westward from an older settlement, but were isolated from each other. The date of settlement of the different townships shows this:

| | |
|---|---|
| Huron, 1805. | Ridgefield, 1811. |
| Vermillion, '08. | Sherman, '11. |
| Danbury, '09. | Bronson, '15. |
| Portland '09. | New London, '15. |
| Groton, '09. | Peru, '15. |
| Florence, 09. | Fairfield, '16. |
| Berlin, '10. | Norwich, '17. |
| Milan, '10. | Wakeman, '17. |
| Margaretta, '10. | Clarksfield, '17. |
| Oxford, '10. | Greenwich, '17. |
| Norwalk, '10. | Hartland, '17. |
| Greenfield, '10. | Fitchville, '17. |
| Perkins, '10. | Ruggles, '23. |
| New Haven, '11. | Richmond, '25. |
| Lyme, '11. | Ripley, '25. |
| Townsend, '11. | |

Prior to and during the war of 1812 emigration to Ohio was slight. After the war and especially during the years of 1817–18, when there was a revival of trade and those owning property in New England could sell it if they wished to, there was a great tide of emigration. One other cause operated powerfully to hasten emigration at this time, viz., the cold summer of 1816. In New England there were severe frosts every month in the year, and crops were nearly destroyed. Mr. Jabez Hanford, of Wakeman, (father of Mrs. Marquis D Randall, of Clarksfield) who lived in Connecticut at this time, made the following entry in his family Bible: "The year" of our Lord 1816 being a remarkable year is worthy of record. The spring was very cold and backward with considerable thunder. From the 6th to the 10th day of June, very cold with severe frost. The ground froze to some thickness; the wind generally from the north and dry. Snow fell in Canada on the 10th of this month twelve inches deep. Corn all cut to the ground. The first of August the summer continues to be dry and cold. The corn is now very small with but little hope of a crop. Frosts July 24th, August 27th and 29th, so that clothes spread out were frozen stiff."

Communication by railroads, canals and steamboats did not exist as now and it was difficult to get food from other sections of the country. The following winter was severe and the spring backward. There was much distress and many people nearly perished from starvation. At this time highly colored stories of the rich soil and mild climate of Ohio were circulated. A sort of stampede took place from the cold and desolate hills of New England to the land which promised so much. One writer says that he well remembered the tide of emigration through and from Conneticut on its way west during the summer of 1817. Some persons went in covered wagons—frequently a family consisting of father, mother and eight or nine small children, with perhaps one a babe at the breast—some on foot and some crowded together under the cover with kettles, gridirons, feather beds, crockery and the family Bible, Watts' Psalms and Hymn Book and Webster's spelling book. Others started in ox carts and trudged on foot at the rate of ten miles a day. Many of these persons were in a state of poverty and begged their way as they went. Some of them died before they reached their destination.

"The roads over the Alleghe-

nies between Philadelphia and Pittsburg were then rude, steep and dangerous and some of the more precipitous slopes were consequently strewn with the carcasses of wagons, carts and oxen which had been "shipwrecked" in their perilous descents. The scenes on the road—of families gathered at night in miserable sheds called taverns, mothers frying, children crying, fathers swearing—were a mingled comedy of errors. Even when they arrived at their new homes * * * frequently the whole family—father, mother, children—speedily exchanged the fresh complexion and elastic step of their first abodes for the sunken cheek and languid movement which marks the victim of intermittent fever."

The above sketch will show that our ancestors did not always find the path to a new home in the wilderness one of roses.

Henry Howe, the Ohio historian, in "The Family Magazine" of 1837 says: "The frontispiece of the present number represents a halt for the night of an emigrant with his family; one, perhaps, who has left his natal soil and the inheritance of his fathers, and seeks in the far west for that independence in his worldly circumstances which he has tried in vain to gain from the stony and barren patrimonial homestead; or perhaps one who has looked on his rapidly increasing family, and, ambitious of doing something for his children while he is in the prime of life, or anxious to see them settled comfortably around him, that his old age may be cheered by their presence, has resolved to go to the far west, the land which is represented as flowing with milk and honey, the land which repays with an hundred fold the labour expended upon it, and the riches of whose bosom far exceed those in the mines of Peru. Resolved to emigrate, the emigrant collects together his little property, and provides himself with a wagon and two or three horses, as his means permit; a rifle, a shot gun and an axe slung over his shoulder form part of his equipments, and his trusty dog becomes the companion of his journey. In the wagon are placed his bedding, his provisions, and such cooking utensils as are indispensably necessary. Everything being ready, the wife and children take their seats, the father of the family mounts the box, and now they are on the move. As they pass through the village which has been to them the scene of many happy hours, they take a last look at the spots which are hallowed by association; the church with its lowly spire, an emblem of that humility which befits a christian, and the burial ground where the weeping willow bends mournfully over the headstone which marks the parents' grave; nor do the children forget their play ground nor the white school house where the rudiments of education have been instilled into their minds.

The road is at first comparatively smooth and their journey pleasant; their way is chequered with divers little incidents, while the continual changes in the appearance of the country around them, and the anticipation of what is to come prevent those feelings of despondency which might otherwise arise on leaving a much-loved home. When the roads are bad or hilly the family quit the wagon and plod their way on foot,

and at night they may be seen assembled round the fire made by the roadside, partaking of their frugal supper. The horses are unharnessed, watered and secured with their heads to the trough, and the emigrants arrange themselves for the night, while their faithful dog keeps watch; or if the close of the day finds them near a tavern or farm house, a bargain is struck for the use of the fireplace and part of the kitchen, and the family passes the night on the floor. Amid all the privations and vicissitudes in their journey they are cheered by the consciousness that each day lessens the distance between them and the land of promise, and that the fertile soil of the west will recompense them for all their trials. The roads become more and more rough, the swamps and little forest streams are rendered passable by logs placed side by side, and the bridges thus formed are termed "corduroy" from their ridgy and striped appearance. The axe and the rifle of the emigrant or "mover" as he is termed in the west, are now brought daily, almost hourly into use. With the former he cuts down saplings or young trees to throw across the roads which, in many places, are almost impassable; with the latter he kills squirrels, wild turkeys or such game as the forest affords him, for by this time his provisions are exhausted. If perchance a buck crosses his path and is brought down by a lucky shot, it is carefully dressed and hung up in the forks of the trees, fires are built and the meat cut into small strips and smoked and dried for future subsistence. The road through the woods now becomes intricate, the trees being merely felled and drawn aside so as to permit a wheeled carriage to pass, and the emigrant is often obliged to be guided in his route only by the "blaze" of the surveyor on the trees, and at every few rods to cut away the branches which obstruct his passage. The stroke of his axe reverberates through the woods but no answering sound meets the woodman's ear to assure him of the presence of friend or foe. At night in these solitudes he hears and sees the wolves stealing through the gloom and snuffing the scent of the intruders, and now and then the bloodshot eye of the catamount glares through the foliage. At length the emigrant arrives at the landmarks which indicate to him the proximity of his own possessions. A location for the cabin is now selected, near a small stream of running water, and, if possible, on the south side of a slight elevation. No time is lost. The trees are immediately felled, and shortly you can perceive a cleared space of ground of perhaps a few rods in circumference. Stakes, forked at the top, are driven into the ground, on which are placed logs, and the chinks between these are stopped with clay. An inclosure is thus thrown up hastily, to protect the inmates from the weather.

The trunks of the trees are rolled to the edge of the clearing and surmounted by stakes driven crosswise into the ground; the tops of the trees are piled on the trunks, thus forming a brush fence. By degrees the surrounding trees are killed by girdling. Some that are fit to make into rails are cut down and split, while others are either left to rot or are logged up and burned. The next season a visible improvement has taken place. Several acres have been

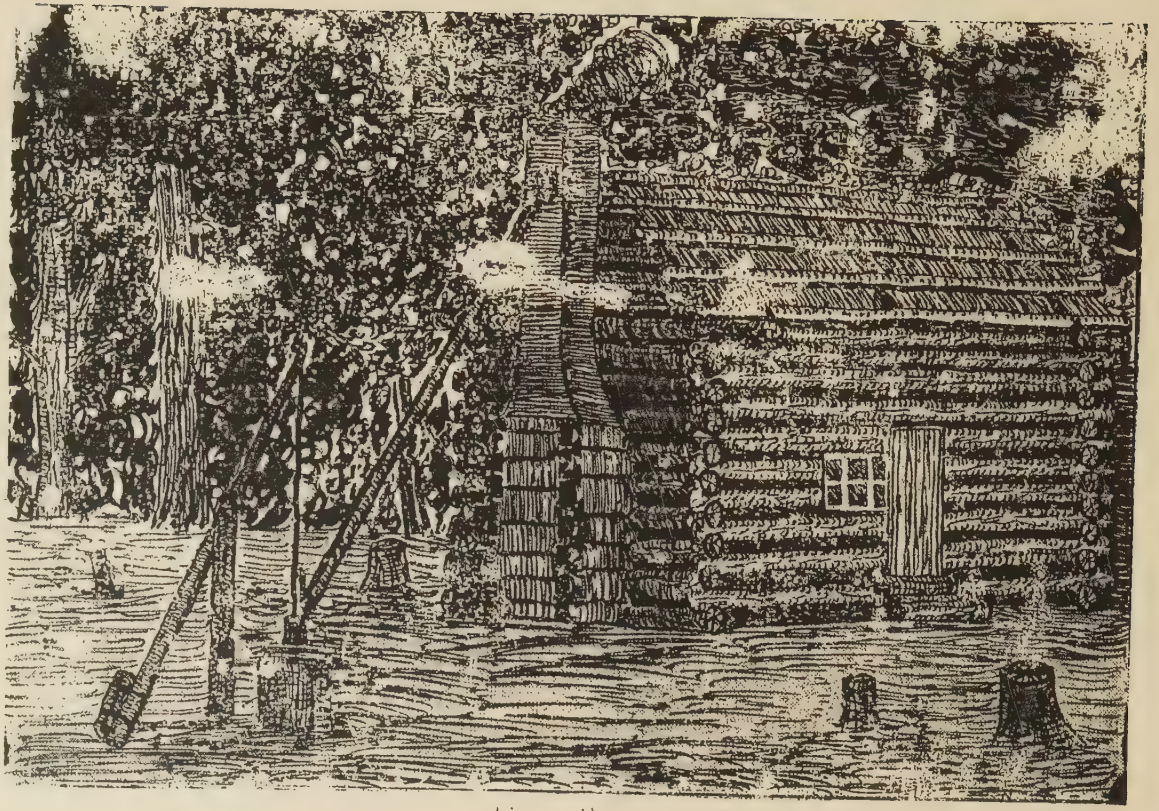
added to the clearing. The emigrant's residence begins to assume the appearance of a farm. The brush fence is replaced by a worm fence. The temporary shanty is transformed into a comfortable log cabin, and although the chimney is built of only small sticks piled together and filled in with clay, and occupies an end of the cabin, it shows that the inward man is duly attended to, and the savory fumes of venison and other good things prove that the comforts of this life are not forgotten, and that due respect is paid to that important organ in the human economy —the stomach. In a few years, or even months, the retired cabin, once so solitary, becomes the nucleus of a little settlement; new portions of ground are cleared, cabins are erected, and in a short time the settlement can turn out a dozen efficient hands for a raising bee, logging bee, etc. A saw mill is soon in operation on one of the neighboring streams, the log huts receive a poplar weather boarding, and as the little settlement increases, a church and school house appear; a mail is established, and before many years elapse, a fine road is made to the nearest town; a stage coach, which runs once or twice a week, connects the place to the populous country to the east of it. A generation passes over. The log buildings have all disappeared. In their places stand handsome edifices of brick or wood, painted of a pure white, and the settlement has all the conveniences and refinements of its parent settlements on the Atlantic frontier. The emigrant himself is now an aged man. His locks are silvered by time. His toils are over. Some fine summer's evening he may be seen seated in the porch of his dwelling, his frank, open countenance beaming with delight as he relates the tale of his early adventures to his little grandchildren, who, clustering about his knees, drink in every word with intense interest."

The first roads through the forest were mere trails and could only be followed by a line of blazed trees, made by chopping off the bark from a spot on one side of the tree, and not burning it by fire as some men supposed. The next step was to chop the brush and small trees from the line of the road, leaving the large trees to be girdled. In miry places logs of wood, from twelve to fifteen inches in diameter and twelve or more feet in length, were laid side by side, crosswise of the road. Although the logs were of a uniform size when laid, some would sink into the mud more than others; one end of a log might be supported by a stump or large root and held up while the other end would sink in the mud and thus the road became very uneven in time. The roots of the large trees, around which the driver must pick his way, added to the unevenness of the road and a wagon would rock as much as a ship in a storm and the horses be almost thrown from their feet. Some of these logs are to be found in the roads to this day, though placed there fifty, sixty or seventy years ago.

When the settler had selected the location for his house, near a spring, if possible, and this fact accounts for the crookedness of some of the earlier roads which wound along the banks of streams, near which the

springs were found, he first cleared away the brush and trees from a space large enough so that none of the standing trees, when they were afterward felled, would endanger the safety of the house or occupants. Word would be sent to his neighbors, (everybody within a dozen miles might be considered neighbors) to come to the "raising." An experienced man was selected for the "boss" and an expert axman for each corner to cut the notches in the logs so as to make them fit together. As soon as logs enough to make a commencement had been cut and hauled, the work of building the house began. The logs were laid butt and top alternately, to keep the walls level. When the walls were breast high, skids and handspikes were used. The laborers were divided into two parties and there was a strife to see which side would get their walls up first. Accidents sometimes happened from the slipping of the log, and the ever present black jug did not always help matters. Sometimes the floor of the house was "Mother Earth," but it was generally made of puncheons, which were planks or slabs two or three inches thick hewed on one side with a broadaxe and laid on sleepers. It was far from being tight or smooth. When the walls were as high as the eaves, a log was placed on each end wall, but long enough to project a foot or so beyond each side wall. These were called the "eave bearers" and supported the "butting poles." The logs forming the gable ends, called "trappings," were of basswood or some other soft timber, which was easily chopped off to make the slant of the roof. Poles called "ribs" were laid lengthwise to support the roof. If the settler was in a hurry the roof was made of bark, but it was usually made of "shakes," which were shingles three or four feet long split from a straight grained tree by a tool called a "frow." The first course of shakes was laid on the ribs against the butting pole. A "weight pole" was laid lengthwise of the roof near the upper end of the first course of shakes and kept from rolling down by short pieces of wood called "knees," resting against the butting pole. This weight pole made the butting pole for the next course, and thus the roof was carried to the peak. No nails were used and the roof would shed water first rate and last many years.

When the logs were cut out to form a doorway a piece of plank or puncheon was set up at each side and pinned to the ends of the logs by wooden pins to form a door casing. The door was made of puncheon, or plank if a sawmill was in reach, fastened together with a cross piece at top and bottom, pinned on with wooden pins. The wooden latch was on the inside of the door and was raised from the outside by means of a leather string which was passed through a gimlet hole in the door. The door could be locked on the inside by pulling the string inside, and from this circumstance came the accepted symbol of hospitality, "the latch string hangs out." The windows were made by sawing out a section of one of the logs and fastening some upright sticks in the opening. To these sheets of paper were pasted and well greased with lard or bear grease. They let in a kind of sub-



dued light, but were not much needed for the door and huge chimney let in plenty of light in the summer and in the winter the light of the fire was sufficient.

The great chimney was generally built against one end of the house. The lower part was made of small logs or of stones and the upper end of thin pieces of wood laid up in clay, and the whole chimney was well plastered on the inside with clay. Some chimneys would be built only part of the way up, and left for a more convenient time for finishing, which never came. Sometimes the chimney was built up on the inside of the house with the lower part built of stones. Sometimes the settler would not take the trouble to cut out a section of the wall for the back of the fireplace, but would wait until the logs were burned through. It is related that in such a cabin a bear once suddenly made his appearance at the opening back of the fireplace attracted by the savory odor of a kettle of corn mush which was standing one side of the fire. The woman of the house was alone, so without any ado, he thrust his head through the opening and proceeded to eat the mush and then went away. The fireplace generally had a hearth of stone, but sometimes a portion of the cabin next the fireplace was not floored over and the fire was built on the ground. In such a case it was possible to do what boys are now sometimes told to do: "Sit on the floor and hang your feet off." Building a fire in these fireplaces required some degree of skill. As large a log as could be handled was first rolled to the back side of the fireplace, and was known as the "backlog." The "andirons" were placed at the front of the hearth and a smaller log, called the "forestick," was laid upon them. The space between the logs was filled in with fine stuff and the fire kindled. The backlog of green timber would last for several days, and was often hauled into the house by a horse. The andirons were used to allow a draft under the forestick. They were made of wrought or cast iron, and the more expensive ones were of brass and were ornamental when kept brightly polished. The furniture of the fireplace was not complete without the long handled shovel and tongs, as well as bellows. The shovel and tongs were sometimes ornamented with brass to correspond with the andirons. The fire would be covered with ashes at night, but if not properly done might go out in the night and then a boy might have to be sent to a neighbor's to "borrow fire."

An iron crane was fastened to one side of the fireplace in such a way that it could be swung out from over the fire. The kettles were hung on the crane by hooks of different lengths or on a "trammel," according to the condition of the fire. In some of the more primitive fireplaces there was no crane, but a stick of timber called the "bearing stick" was placed across the chimney ten feet or so above the hearth, and a chain was fastened to it so as to hang down over the fire. The hook to support the kettle was hooked into a link of the chain at the proper height to suit the fire, and this arrangement answered the purpose very well, although not as convenient as a crane. Potatoes were roasted in the ashes, and no modern way of roasting excels

it for quality of the "finished product." The next improvement was the "bake kettle" or "Dutch oven" with its three legs and a cover with a raised rim. Live coals were drawn out on the hearth and the kettle was set upon them, while more coals were heaped—not on an enemy's head—but on the cover, and thus the contents of the kettle were cooked. After this came the "tin oven," or "reflector," which was set on the hearth in front of the fire and the heat was reflected from its polished back and it would "bake, roast or broil." As the frame and brick house superseded the log house, while the fireplace was in use, the brick oven built at the side of the fireplace was a great improvement

The oven was heated by building a fire in it or shoveling in some coals. When heated, the coals and ashes were swept out and the heat retained by the oven was sufficient to do the baking. The men folks had to look out and provide a supply of "oven wood," generally of white ash split fine, and have it dry for baking day. A long handled flat shovel was used for taking the bread, etc., from the oven. Last of all came the modern stove.

The spaces between the logs of the house were filled with triangular strips of wood, or moss, and well plastered with mud. Every man was his own mason. With a cord or so of blazing hickory wood in the fire place, these houses were fairly comfortable, but the objection to that kind of heat was that it was too much on one side; the face would scorch while the back was freezing.

There was a loft to the house, reached by a ladder on the outside of the house or in one corner of the room. It was an airy place for a person to sleep on a winter night, for the numerous cracks let in plenty of fresh air as well as snow. In some houses the roof extended down over the eaves far enough to form a porch or "stoop." A passable bedstead could be made by inserting one end each, of a side and end pole into holes bored into the logs at the proper distance from one corner of the room, the other ends of the poles being supported by a forked stick for a leg. The other side and end would be fastened to these and strips of basswood bark wound around the poles to support the tick. Probably the most of the settlers of this town brought their beds with them and were not reduced to this primitive method. The first settlers of this town could not bring very many articles of furniture with them and depended upon the trees of the forest to furnish the material for ordinary furniture and dishes. The table furniture consisted largely of a few pewter plates, dishes and spoons, but mostly of wooden bowls, trenchers and noggins. Gourds and hard shelled squashes made serviceable dippers or other dishes, and spoons could be made from horn. The table might be made of a wide slab hewed smooth on the top with a broad-ax, with four legs inserted in auger holes. For seats, benches and three-legged stools were used. One writer says that it was necessary to have three-legged stools, for more than that number of legs could not touch the floor at once. Wooden pins in the walls supported shelves upon which were arranged the housewife's store of pewter and wooden dishes.

Poles overhead supported circles of dried pumpkins, strings of dried apples, ropes of onions, etc., at a time when these were raised. The ax, broad-ax, frow and auger were about the only tools required for building a house, and no nails were needed. The houses often had but a single room, unless the settler was a man of means and could afford the luxury of a double house which was the same as two houses joined together, end to end, with a covered passage way between them. A more pretentious house was built of hewed logs, with sawed clapboards for the gable ends, and glass windows. Many houses had two large doors opposite each other so that the back logs could be hauled in by a horse.

The barns were necessarily made of logs, and the old log house was frequently turned into a barn when a new house was built. Those settlers who were not fortunate enough to get a location near a spring of water were obliged to dig wells. Instead of the handy pumps of these days the pioneer used a "well sweep," which consisted of an upright post with a fork at the top, placed at the side of the well. In this crotch was fastened a pole by means of a pin, with the small end up, and to the end of this a rope or smaller pole was fastened and the bucket suspended from it. The large end of the sweep was weighted so that it would balance a bucket of water.

The new settler found his land covered with a dense growth of huge trees and thick underbrush, unlike the rocky hills of New England or New York. He frequently had but little experience in chopping trees and found it slow work to chop the large trees, but there were expert choppers who could be hired to "slash" a piece of timber for four or five dollars an acre, and one man could chop an acre a week. For ten dollars an acre they would chop the trees and pile the brush, ready for burning. They planned their work with much skill and felled the trees so as to bring the bodies of several together, then piled the brush on top of them. After the brush was burned the trunks could be hauled around a little so as to bring them parallel and form a log heap with little labor. Others who were not so particular with their work would commence at one side of the place which was to be cleared and cut the trees partly off, in such a manner that they would fall toward the center of the strip cut over. When the other end of the strip was reached a tree was cut off, and in falling it broke another and that another, and so on until all the trees on the strip chopped over would be down in a huge winrow. The chopping was generally done in the winter and after harvest was the time for "burning the fallow." Fire was applied to the brush and the dry leaves and branches made a roaring bonfire in a few minutes. Such fires could be seen in all directions and the air was full of smoke. After the fire had burned out, the operation of "logging" began. The trunks of the trees were chopped into lengths convenient to handle. Sometimes the large logs were cut by "niggering off." A small log was laid across the large one at the point where it was to be cut in two, and set on fire at the point of intersection. As the small log was consumed it was shoved along

so as to keep a fire at the one point, and in time the largest trunks were divided. Oxen hauled the logs and they were rolled together and piled high by the strong arms of the pioneers. The crevices were filled with smaller chunks, until the heap was as compact as it could be made. The fire brand was applied and in a short time the great heap would be nearly consumed.

It was necessary, at this time, to use handspikes and poles and roll the unconsumed portions of large logs together so as to keep the fire going. After a while there would be nothing but "brands" or small pieces left. Then began the operation of "branding," which was rolling these brands together, or if the fire had gone out, hauling them to another heap. Sometimes the settler called his neighbors together to his "logging bee." One man was chosen for a boss and he planned the heaps and divided the men into gangs who had certain work to perform. One set of men would take care of the logs as they were brought to the heaps and rolled them together, or used skids and levers when the heap was higher than one tier of logs. The oxen were broken to know what was wanted and as soon as they were hitched to a log would start for the heap without waiting for the word of command. The driver had to look out for himself for they would hardly wait for the chain to be hooked or unhooked before they were off. The logs were blackened by the previous fire and the men soon became as black as negroes, and if a man was not black enough to suit the fancy of the rest of the company he would be held while the charcoal was applied to his face in liberal quantities. The work of logging was laborious and the men needed no tonic to increase their appetites. The "boiled dinner" of potatoes and pork was heartily enjoyed. In some cases where the land was not immediately needed for tilling, the trees were girdled and left to die. Such tracts afforded better pasture than the woods. The fire left the ground bare except for the stumps and heaps of ashes where the log heaps were burned. The ashes were carefully gathered and sold to go to the asheries where potash was made from them, or the settler made lye from them and boiled it down to "black salts" and sold it in that form. The sale of ashes or black salts was often about the only source of revenue for the pioneer, and the great "ash wagons" were as common as the "egg wagons" are at this day. Some of the ash wagons used to carry a few articles of dry goods or other goods for barter. After a piece of timber had been chopped over a dense growth of "fireweeds" sprang up and grew to the height of six or eight feet. The seeds of these weeds were covered with fibres like fine cotton and would blow like thistle down. There was an irritating substance about the seeds which caused sore eyes in those who worked in the "slashings."

In the fall a crop of wheat was sown. The seed was covered by a clumsy "A" drag made of three poles and nine heavy teeth. This implement was drawn by a yoke of oxen or a team of horses and went bounding over the stumps and roots, endangering the limbs of the driver if he did not keep his distance. Much of the wheat would be left uncovered and

great flocks of wild pigeons and wild turkeys would feast on it. Notwithstanding these drawbacks large crops were the rule.

Homer's description of the sounds of the forest would aptly describe the sounds during the days mentioned above:

"Loud sounds the axe, redoubling strokes on strokes,
On all sides 'round, the forest hurls her oaks
Headlong. Deep echoing groans the thickets brown:
Then rattling, crackling, crashing, thunder down."

Gen. Franklin Sawyer says: "Such scenes were the order of the day. Everywhere the woods resounded with the stroke of the axe. The old pioneer 'let in the daylight,' built his cabin, garnished its walls with dried pumpkin and venison, danced on his puncheon floor in his moccasins or with bare feet, got jolly over an ox sleigh ride, went to church at the toot of a dinner horn and knew and loved his neighbors from one end of the county to the other." In clearing off a piece of land enough oak or black walnut trees would be saved to make rails for fencing it. Cattle and hogs could be kept out, but raccoon, woodchucks, squirrels, deer and turkeys could not be kept out and they took heavy tribute from the growing crop.

The wheat was cut with a sickle or cradle, raked by hand, threshed with a flail and winnowed by hand. A winnow was made like a basket, only shallow, perhaps three feet in diameter, with a handle at each side. The mingled chaff and grain was put into this and was tossed into the air, the chaff being blown away and the grain caught again. By repeating this several times the grain was left quite clean. A windy day was necessary for the best success at the work. After the country was cleared more and larger quantities of wheat were raised, the flail was too slow for threshing and machines were invented to do the work. The first ones used in the Firelands were made at Monroeville in 1834. Fanning mills came into use before this time. Wheat raising grew to be a great industry in this part of the state and Milan was the principal market. The grain was hauled for fifty, sixty or even more miles, and no town near had a larger trade or brighter prospects than Milan until the advent of railroads changed the scene.

Frequently the first crop of corn would be planted by striking an axe into the ground and dropping the seed into the opening and covering it with the foot. The ground was so full of roots that no effort was made to till the crop beyond chopping out the fireweeds and other weeds and sprouts from the tree roots. The native fertility of this virgin soil was such that a good crop was assured, even by this rude method of cultivation. Pumpkins, squashes and melons grew luxuriantly in the new soil and were a very welcome addition to the bill of fare of the pioneer and his growing children.

The pioneer had to contend with many difficulties in the way of wild animals. Bears and wolves were eager to taste of his sheep, hogs and calves. The sheep had to be penned up every night to keep them out of reach of wolves which were their special enemies. The wolves were shy and hard to shoot, but could often be

caught in "wolf pens." These were built of rails or poles laid up so as to slope inward at the top and so high that a wolf could not jump over, but could easily clamber up from the outside. but could not escape when inside. A sheep or two was put inside the pen for bait. After a wolf was inside he would not touch a sheep unless he knew he could get out again, and the sheep was left unharmed except for the fright. The great grey wolves were arrant cowards in the daylight and when alone, but were dangerous to meet when roaming the forest in packs of twenty or thirty. More than one belated traveler has been obliged to rely on his speed for safety or has been obliged to climb a convenient tree and remain until daylight drove them to their lair in some dense swamp, or help came otherwise. Many stories are told of races with wolves, and some of them have a ludicrous side. One man relates a tale of being pursued by a pack of wolves and climbing a tree for safety and sitting on a limb all night, while kept awake by their howling. At break of day, when they had left him, he put down his feet preparatory for a descent of the tree and was thoroughly disgusted with himself when he discovered that in his fright he had not progressed upward when climbing and had remained all night perched on a projection of a root a couple of feet from the ground. The howling of a wolf was a most unearthly sound. One man says that it was like the discord produced by a brass band when each player makes the most discordant sounds possible. Multiply that by the number of animals in the pack and you have an idea of what it sounds like. There used to be a bounty of several dollars on each wolf scalp and many a pioneer has felt rich when he was lucky enough to kill a wolf and get the bounty to pay his taxes. The last wolf in this county was killed about 1844 or '45. William Stiles says that the last wolf heard of in this vicinity crossed the Stiles mill dam at the present village of West Clarksfield and went into the "Buckley swamp" in the northeast part of Hartland township. His tracks were seen in the snow at different places between here and Medina county. A hunt was organized and the swamp surrounded by some five hundred men. The wolf was not within the inner line of men, but attempted to get back into the swamp when he heard the noise made by another line outside. He attempted to come through near where William and Samuel Stiles were posted. A well known hunter from Townsend by the name of Mingus saw him and brought him down at the first shot. He was a very large animal, but very thin. After the wolf was killed the most of the men went to Minor's tavern and had a celebration at which the crack marksmen tried their skill by shooting at a target, the prize being a gallon of whiskey. William Bissell carried Squire Wood's old flint lock rifle and secured one of the prizes.

Bears were not so plentiful, but would make a raid on the hog pen occasionally, even in daylight. Levi Barnum was once hunting cattle and treed a young bear. He shot at him and wounded him so that he fell to the ground, but was not disabled. A hot fight ensued in which the gun was broken, but the young bruin was

finally killed. Mr. Barnum removed the entrails and shouldered the carcass and went home with the pieces of his gun in his hand. Some of the regular hunters caught bears in traps. One kind was a very large spring trap, like the common rat traps in shape, with a piece of log chain to hold it. Another kind of trap was a pen made of logs with a heavy door so arranged that when the bait was disturbed it would fall and the bear was shut in. Panthers, painters or catamounts, (different names for the same animal) were heard and seen occasionally. Deer were plenty and were a convenient source of food and raiment for the pioneers. Fresh venison was worth four cents a pound, salt venison eight cents and dried venison a shilling. Venison hams were worth twenty five cents each. Deer skins were worth about two dollars and a half each.

Deer licks were places where some salty substance was in the soil and the deer would go there and lick it. These licks were favorite places for erecting "deer blinds" of bushes, from which the hunter could easily get a shot. Rattlesnakes were numerous, but we believe only one death has occurred in this township from the bite of one. The snakes had a den in the rocks on the bank of Vermillion river a short distance north of the Methodist church at the "Hollow," to which they retreated when cold weather came. In April, 1819, before the snakes had emerged from their winter quarters the settlers turned out with bars and picks and proceeded to unearth the reptiles. Stones were overturned and the snakes killed until they had a pile of more than sixty of the bodies. One opening could not be followed, so it was plugged. Years afterward a quarry was opened at that place and the skeletons of scores of snakes were found. This raid greatly reduced the number of the pests, but did not exterminate them entirely. Various entries in Captain Husted's account book show that the men who took part in this raid were supplied with that popular antidote for snake bite, "Spiritus Frumenti."

The tracks of otters were sometimes seen, but these animals were so wary that they were rarely seen or captured. Beavers, wildcats and porcupines were found, as well as the wild animals of the present day. Wild turkeys were very numerous and were shot and trapped. The traps were pens made of poles or rails, covered over the top. Trenches were dug under the bottom poles, so that turkeys could creep under. A lot of corn or wheat was scattered in the pen and trails of the bait laid in different directions through the woods. When the turkeys found the bait they would be led to the pen and would follow the line of bait into the pen, through the trenches. After the bait in the pen was eaten or something alarmed them they would raise their heads and try to get out of the trap, but did not know enough to look down and creep out the way they went in. Sometimes eight or ten would be taken at once. The wild turkey disappeared from this section about thirty years ago.

Owls were numerous and their hooting would frighten a "greenhorn." This parody is quite appropriate for the times:

"Hush, my dear, lie still and slumber,
Wolves and panthers guard thy bed;
Bats and screech owls without number
Flit and scream around thy head!"

Cows were allowed to run in the woods and found plenty to eat in the summer in the way of coarse marsh grass, young shoots of trees, leeks, etc. Sometimes the scanty supply of hay or cornstalks provided for winter use would be exhausted before spring and the cattle would be obliged to browse the twigs of trees and bushes, which would be cut for the purpose. To assist in finding the cows in the woods bells were hung on their necks. These were made by the local blacksmiths and gave forth tones which were far from musical, although far-reaching, and each one would have some peculiarity of tone which distinguished it to the ear of the boy or girl who was sent to bring the cows home for the night.

Hogs were frequently turned out in the woods in the fall to fatten upon the acorns and other kinds of "mast." They became quite wild and could be secured only by shooting. Many a quarrel and law suit between neighbors has been caused by two men laying claim to the same hog. Cattle, horses, hogs and sheep often strayed away and it was hard to track them through the dense woods. The township records contain many notices of strays being taken up and advertised. If no owner appeared the strays were sold and the finder received pay for his trouble and the balance went into the township treasury. For the purpose of identifying stock each man in the township had the privilege of having his mark or brand recorded in the township record, so as to prevent two men claiming the same mark. The marks were made by cutting the ears of stock in various ingenious ways, such as "holes," swallow forks," "crops," half pennies," slopes," "spades," "slits," "nitches," etc.

In the early times the settlers suffered much from the loss of cows and oxen by the "bloody murrain." It was a grievous loss when one of the yoke of oxen lay down and died.

The earliest settlers on the Firelands were obliged to subsist almost entirely upon wild meat until a crop of vegetables could be grown. If the settler came early enough to get a little patch of ground cleared in time to plant he could have some the first season. The meat diet was not a good one and did not satisfy hunger. Wild leeks came up in early spring in the woods and were eagerly eaten by the pioneers for they made a small change in the diet of corn bread and meat, but the breath of the eaters! It "smelled to heaven." The children, especially, narrowly watched the growth of the potato tops, pumpkin and squash vines and blades of corn, hoping from day to day to get something to answer the place of meat. How delicious was the taste of the first young potatoes! What a jubilee they had when they were permitted to pull roasting ears. Still more so when the corn was hard enough to be grated and made into johnny cake. The family then became healthy and vigorous and contented with the situation, poor as it might be. They suffered much inconvenience from the absence of mills to grind their corn and wheat. They

used to go long distances to Cold Creek or Richland county. When the corn was not fully ripe it could be shaved off with a plane, but when ripe and hard it must be ground or pounded in some way. Some men had hand mills, but more of them used the mortar and pestle or a tin grater. The mortar was a hard wood stump with a cavity in the top made by boring holes and burning, then scraping the surface smooth. The pestle was a log of wood, perhaps with an iron wedge driven into the lower end, suspended from a limb of a tree, or a spring pole or an arrangement like a well sweep. The grain was put into the mortar and pounded until fine enough. The man or boy who operated this primitive mill truly "earned his bread by the sweat of his brow." Sometimes the corn was converted into samp or hominy which made a very palatable dish. Wheat was sometimes boiled whole. The most primitive way of preparing food was to take some corn meal, mix it with water to make a batter, spread it on a chip and set it before the fire to bake. In addition to corn bread, venison, turkey, squirrel, raccoon, bear or hog meat was eaten. The ravenous appetites of growing children, tired wood choppers and hunters supplied the sauce to make this rude meal a feast. When milk could be obtained a dish of mush and milk made a healthful and nutritious diet. Sugar could be obtained from the maple trees. Salt was scarce and high, and a dollar and a quarter a peck has been paid for it. "Store tea" was too expensive for the pioneer, so he used blackberry leaves, sassafras or spicebush bark, or parched corn. On special occasions, such as weddings, raisings, logging bees and the like, whisky was supplied. Captain Husted once went ten miles after a barrel of pork, but when it was opened it was found to be too lean to fry itself. A deputation of neighbors was sent to the lake after catfish, and that remedied the difficulty to a certain extent.

The first section of this township was not settled as early as the other portions and the settlers lived in a primitive way as late as 1841, and we may judge from the way they lived as to the customs of the first settlers in the rest of the town. There are people living who tell us that they lived on corn and buckwheat, with no wheat flour. Fat pork swimming in its own grease was the meat. For a Christmas dinner wild turkey roasted before the fireplace and stuffed with buckwheat pancakes, wild honey, sauce made from wild crab apples or plums, and tea made from blackberry leaves was a menu good enough for the best. One lady says that she passed through Norwalk in 1818, at the time the first court held there was in session. The lawyers and others put up at David Underhill's. They had for supper wild crabapples stewed, corn cakes, wild honey and crabapple pie. Seth Jennings of Milan said that in 1819 a grand Thanksgiving dinner consisted of roasted turkey, venison, pork and other meats, baked Indian pudding, pumpkin and first rate mince pies. The latter were made without wine, cider, sugar or molasses, apples or beef. For sweetening pumpkins were boiled down to a syrup, for apples cranberries and pumpkins were used, and for beef, venison.

When the clothing brought here

by the pioneer was used up it had to be renewed in some way. After the land had been cleared long enough a crop of flax was raised and garments were made of flax and wool. The flax was rotted, broken, swingled, hetcheled, spun, woven and made into garments by the settler's own family, perhaps, although not every woman had a loom or could weave, but she need not go out of the neighborhood to get her weaving done. The garments made from this homespun linen or tow were durable, but not fine. The long fibres obtained by hetcheling was linen, and could be spun into finer yarn. It was woven with wool and called "linsey woolsey." It could be colored with butternut bark, or similar dye stuffs, and woven in checks or stripes, according to the fancy of the weaver. This was made into shirts and dresses, bed clothing, etc. The short fibres which were combed out by the hetchel made tow which was spun into coarse yarn for coats, vests, pants and coarse cloth and twisted into cords and ropes for domestic use.

The very earliest settlers used deer skin for pants and coat. It was well suited for rough usage, but had a fashion of stretching marvelously when wet. If the wearer sat before the fire and allowed the pantaloons to dry upon him he had no easy task to get out of them at bedtime, for they were hard and stiff when dried after being soaked. They would shrink back to their former size or a little smaller. A man who did not understand this properly once went to Norwalk at the time two Indians were hung there. He traveled through the bushes and swamps on his way there and got his trousers wet. When they first began to hang down to his heels he cut off a piece of the legs instead of rolling them up. After a while he cut off another piece. When he arrived at Norwalk the sun was shining hot and it was not long until his pants were up to his knees and he attracted almost as much attention as the Indians. When the pants were wet by the snow in winter and dried it required a good degree of resolution to crawl out from the bed in some loft where the floor was covered with an inch or so of snow and stick one's legs into a pair of these garments, which were like stove pipes, and it also required no little skill to get into them or bend after they were once on. It is related of one of the earliest settlers in this county that his old buckskin trousers were beginning to show signs of passing away. He had a deer skin which would do for one leg, but the deer which was to supply the other leg was still running in the woods. He and a neighbor started out to find a deer, and as they were traveling through the woods they came upon a deer which had just fallen from wounds received from other hands. Our hero jumped, slapped his hands and shouted: "Fortune favors the brave! I shall have a pair of breeches yet!" The tannery was an institution which followed not far behind the first settlers. Sometimes the tanner followed the trade of cobbler as well. The shoemaker used to take his kit of tools with him from one house to another, wherever his services were required, and make up and mend the supply of shoes for the winter. This was called "whippin' the cat." Boots and shoes were made to order over home made lasts. They did not have

high heels and the distinction between toothpick toe, coin toe or round toe was not thought of. The leather was neither kangaroo, kid, enamel calf nor pebble goat, but plain cowhide or calfskin. Buckskin moccasins and "shoe packs" were worn to some extent. Rubber boots or overshoes were unknown.

The flood of light from the fireplace in the winter evenings made the room light enough for most purposes, but tallow candles were generally used to read by. One man made tallow candles for his own use by melting deer fat in a tea kettle cover and pouring it over a twisted piece of muslin with a spoon. They were not handsome, but served to give light for him to attend an evening school. Sometimes a kind of lamp like the illustration was used. It was suspended by driving the sharp end of the pointed iron into a log of the wall. Lard or bear grease was the oil and a piece of rag, the wick. A "flip ding" or "slut" was a lamp made out of any kind of dish filled with lard with a piece of twisted rag in it. These lamps gave a dim light and furnished a cloud of smoke. Friction matches were unknown. Fire was obtained from coals on the hearth or by means of "tinder boxes." These were small iron boxes with some pieces of tinder (made by burning a piece of linen rag to charcoal) or punk, (a substance found in decayed timber.) A piece of steel was struck across the sharp edge of a flint stone and the spark fell upon the tinder or punk. This held the fire and a blaze was kindled from this by means of some light shavings or sulphur matches (made by dipping bits of wood in melted sulphur.) If the settler neglected his tinder box and the fire on the hearth was allowed to go out a boy was sent to the nearest neighbor's to "borrow fire," and carried home a burning brand between two pieces of bark.

Clocks and watches were too expensive for universal use. On clear days the housewife could tell the time of day by a mark on the floor, called the "noon mark," where the shadow of the door post reached at noon.

The New England pioneers of the Firelands were well aware of the advantages of educational privileges and as soon as a few families had settled conveniently near each other a school was established, perhaps in one of the houses at first, until a school house could be erected. A young lady, daughter of one of the families was, perhaps, the teacher. After a time a log school house would be built. The seats were puncheons or slabs from some saw mill, with the flat side up and pegs inserted into auger holes for the legs. The desks were made of wide whitewood boards fastened to arms driven into holes bored into the wall. The pupil could rest his back by leaning against the edge of the desk. Not many branches were taught, the "three R's" being considered about the only essentials. The teacher "boarded 'round," spending as many nights at each place as the ratio of pupils sent from that place required. Frequently the teacher hardly knew where to go for the inhabitants of the district might not all be ready to board him until they had butchered or done something else which would answer for an excuse. The wages of a lady teacher were from seventy-five cents

to a dollar and a quarter a week and "found."

The settlers did not possess many books and could not obtain newspapers until some years after the settlement was made. At first they had to go long distances after mail, but post offices were established at an early day. It cost twenty-five cents to *receive* a letter from New York or New England, and a letter had often to lie in the office some time until the pioneer could obtain the money in some way to pay the postage.

Many of the early settlers were pious people and soon became acquainted with neighbors of like minds. They would meet at each other's houses on Sunday for religious exercises. One of the number would read a sermon, hymns would be sung and one or more of them could lead in prayer. Occasionally a pioneer missionary like Alvin Coe, Harry O. Sheldon, Father Darby or David Marks would preach a sermon, and if the house was not large enough to hold the congregation a log barn would be used. As the community increased in numbers a church society would be organized and supplied by a pastor from some neighboring settlement, perhaps. Sooner or later a church would be erected under great difficulties and with many self sacrifices on the part of the members. A perusal of the "Memoirs of Rev. David Marks" gives one some idea of the hardships and dangers which some of the pioneer preachers endured while engaged in the labors to which they thought they were called. In June, 1822, he left Black Rock, N. Y., on a schooner on his way to Portland, now Sandusky. The captain very ungenerously landed him with some others on the peninsula, six miles from Portland, after taking his last cent to pay his passage. Besides the lighthouse keeper there were no inhabitants near there. Marks had eaten but one meal in the last forty hours and the keeper was nearly out of provisions, so they lay down supperless. After the men who landed with Marks had fallen asleep, the keeper, remembering the "poor boy that had come far from a father's house to preach the gospel," gave him a cracker and a half pint of milk. In the morning one of the men killed a fawn and their hunger was appeased. After waiting a day or two and seeing no prospect of getting away soon, Marks and one of the men calked an old skiff which they found in some drift wood and started for Portland. They kept afloat for some time by bailing out the water with a shoe, but were forced to return and were nearly swamped by the waves. The next day they were so fortunate as to get a ride on a boat across to Cedar Point. They walked nine miles along the beach before they came to a house. Marks walked to Milan and there found friends. He was only sixteen years of age at this time, but no difficulties dampened his ardor for the work in which he had embarked.

When the Northwest Territory was organized by the government of the United States slavery was forbidden, but when the Constitution of the new state of Ohio was adopted the friends of slavery who had come from the slave states of New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland and Kentucky and settled mostly in the southern portion of the state, attempted to insert

a clause allowing a limited form of slavery, Judge Ephraim Cutler, of Marietta, a native of New England, turned the scale in favor of freedom, but the victory was barely won by *one vote*. Thus the influence of New England was felt in this question at an early day. For a long time there was a large party in the state favorable to slavery, and their influence was felt in legislation. The colored people were not allowed to testify in courts of law, nor to vote. Separate schools were provided for colored children, and this law, the last one of the so-called "Black Laws" left on our statute books, was repealed only ten years ago, or so, although it had been a dead letter for years. Many years ago the enemies of slavery began to aid the slave to escape from his master. These anti-slavery sympathisers had a system of communication and transportation known as the "Grapevine Telegraph" and "Underground Railroad," by means of which hundreds of slaves were assisted on their way to Canada and freedom. Stations on this road were the homes of the more daring of the abolitionists, a few miles apart, and the runaways were secretly conveyed from one station to the next. Some were captured and returned to bondage, but the most who were able to reach the Western Reserve, where their enemies were fewer, were successful in reaching safety. The laws of the United States made it a crime to assist a slave to escape or to refuse to help capture one when called upon to do so by the owner or officer in pursuit of him. Nevertheless hundreds of men in the Firelands stood ready to assist the slave at the risk of person and property. Rush R. Sloane and Frank D. Parish, of Sandusky, were each heavily fined at one time for defending the rights in court of escaping slaves, but they were taken to Cincinnati, where the pro-slavery sentiment was stronger than at Sandusky. When the call for volunteers came in 1861 and later the Firelands furnished plenty of brave soldiers.

The Firelands were not behind the rest of the country in the projection of railways, and two of the earliest roads in the state, the Mad River & Lake Erie, and Monroeville & Sandusky, which were commenced about 1835, ran from Sandusky. Some of the most influential men in the building of the Cleveland, Norwalk & Toledo road, now the Lake Shore, lived at Norwalk. Clarksfield's first railroad will be described later.

When the country was new fever and ague was common. The chills or "shakes" were very severe, lasting sometimes for two hours, shaking patient, bedstead and floor. After the chill was over the patient fell into a deep slumber, but when the fever came on his sufferings were increased and he was tormented by a burning thirst. In some forms the chill would not return until the second day afterward and the patient could work some on the well day. In other cases the chills occurred every day. This condition lasted week after week and month after month, perhaps, unless the patient succumbed sooner. The patients usually recovered, but frequently a whole family would be down sick at the same time and there would be scarcely enough well persons in a neighborhood to care for the sick. Tansy was supposed to be something of an anti-

dote for the ague, and the occasional beds of tansy which are still to be seen were planted for that purpose. It was used in the form of bitters made with whiskey. It was a common practice to offer a neighbor, when he made a call, a glass of "tansy bitters," which might be no more than a tumbler of whiskey with a sprig of tansy in it, and some men got the reputation of being wonderfully afraid of the ague, judging by the amount of the antidote they consumed. They ran the risk of the "snakes" to avoid the "shakes!"

Along in the 30's another disease was prevalent. This was called "milk sickness." The symptoms were vomiting, high fever and rapid and extreme prostration. It was supposed to be caused by eating milk from cows which had eaten some poisonous weed. Such sickness, as well as the frequnet accidents from falling trees and limbs, slipping logs, etc., required the services of the physician and we find the pioneer doctors not far behind the first settlers in a community. Their path was not one of roses and they had to travel long distances through the woods on foot or horseback, fording streams, being chased by wolves, getting lost, etc. Their pay was scanty, but by buying a piece of timber land and getting it cleared and carrying on farming they eked out a living and brought up their families respectably.

The first settlers were sometimes obliged to go a long ways to a store, but different men would bring a little stock of goods with them from the east, and it would not be long before there would be a store in the community. The goods would be brought to Huron by boat or by way of Pittsburg overland to the Firelands by wagon.

Saw mills and grist mills were built along the streams as soon as there was a settlement large enough to support them, and they did quite a business while the water lasted. The forests abounded with magnificent oak, whitewood and black walnut trees, but the cost of hauling the lumber to market with ox teams over the miserable roads of the times left so small a margin for the labor that a large proportion of such timber was burned to get it out of the way. The early settler had no easy-riding spring carriage for a conveyance, but used a lumber wagon with chairs for seats, or maybe he hung a hickory pole on each side of the inside of the wagon box by hooks, and laid board seats on these. These "took off the sharp edge" of the jolting over corduroy roads. In many instances there would be no roads cut out between the houses of the settlers and the best way to carry the women and children on a visit to a neighbor's was to load the family on a sled, hitch the oxen on and make a "bee line" through the forest, not forgetting to carry an ax to cut away the bushes and tree tops, if any were in the way. Many used to go to mill or to the store in this way. Sometimes the vehicle was a stone boat with chairs for seats. When a young gallant took his best girl out for a ride he would get a horse with saddle or pillion. The lady sat behind on the pillion and embraced the young man to prevent her falling off, and the rougher the road the tighter she hugged. As the roads became drained and settled spring wagons

were made and in time came the modern light carriages.

People frequently became lost in the dense forest, if darkness overtook them where the only path was the line of blazed trees. The writer's father and aunt once were obliged to lie in the woods all night on account of being lost.

In the earlier days, before county infirmaries were built, each township was obliged to care for its own paupers. One of the duties of the trustees was to "sell the paupers," that is, to let to the lowest bidder the contract for boarding each pauper for the year. Very often the man who bid off a pauper made up by scanty food and clothing for the low price which he received for the board, and the treatment of the unfortunate ones was much less humane than by our modern methods. Whenever a person came to live in a township and was likely to become a township charge, either through sickness, intemperance, or other reason, the overseers of the poor would "warn him out of town," so that the town from whence he came would become responsible for any help furnished him in case he required public aid. The citizens were not so hard hearted as the township records would indicate, and the persons warned did not always become paupers. For instance, Eliza Titus, who came from Connecticut with the family of Milton Bissell and lived with them and with Walter Bissell until her death some fifty years afterward, was "warned out" in 1834.

### *Local History.*

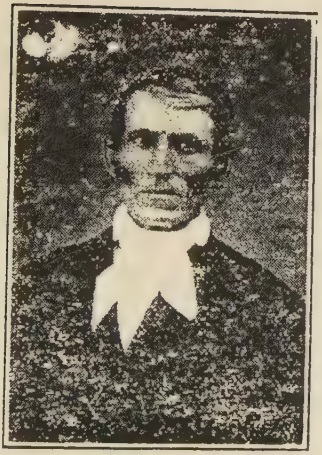
The years which have passed since the first permanent residence was erected in Clarksfield have seen great changes in the mode of living and travel. At that time, 1817, travel was by wagon, stage, horseback or on foot. Railroads and canals were unknown in this country. The Erie Canal was begun July 4th, 1817, and was not finished until 1825. Prior to the completion of that great work it cost $120 per ton for carrying freight from Albany to Buffalo. We can see that it meant more in those days to go several hundred miles into the wilderness to build a home than it does in these times. At that time no edge tools were made in the United States; no boards were planed by machinery; no paper was made of straw; no bricks were made by machinery; no pins or horse-shoes were made by machinery; sewing machines were unknown; no messages were sent over wires. In 1814 a treaty of peace between the United States and England was signed at Ghent, Belgium, yet it took two months to get the news to the British army in this country. In 1898 the Spanish fleet was destroyed at Santiago, and the next morning all the daily papers in this country, and perhaps in the world, had the news printed. In 1817 the population of the United States was only about eight millions. It was only thirty years since the first colony in the State of Ohio had been planted. James Monroe was President and only four presidents had preceded him. There was no state south of Georgia; no state west of Georgia, Tennessee or Ohio, with the exception of Louisiana; and

no state north of Ohio. Spain owned Florida, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, part of Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas. Yet it is only a little more than four score years since the first house was built in the township—a period of time shorter than the span of life of several persons living here now.

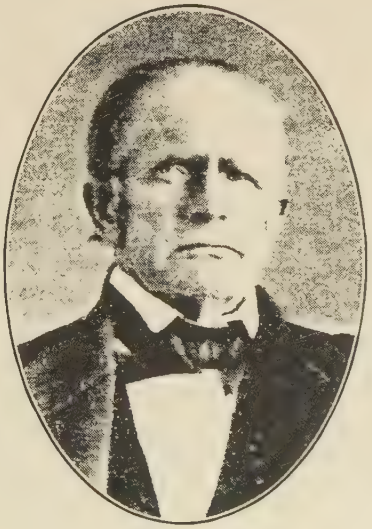
The following quotations, although being something of a repetition of some things already written, are, nevertheless, of special interest to Clarksfield readers because they were written by Benjamin Benson, one of the pioneers who was an eye witness to the scenes described, and is known by some of our older readers. In the Firelands Pioneer of November, 1858, he says: "Directly after the close of the war of 1812, it was common to see in the streets of eastern towns and villages, as well as around the social hearth, persons engaged in conversation, who were discussing the merits and advantages of removing to some new country, and of engaging in some new or untried occupation, or else of becoming cultivators of the soil, and *Ohio* was the burden of their song. The war had left the country deeply in debt, and as its resources were then but imperfectly developed, the nation resembled in some measure, at least, a man who had just recovered from a fit of sickness; the disease was indeed removed, but it required time for him to recover his wonted strength. Business, though it did not lag, had not as yet acquired that elastic spring so fondly anticipated by many, and this had its due effect in keeping up the excitement in the public mind. But chiefly the desire of novelty or the mania to follow in the track of the multitude, directed the attention of the many to the region of the far west. Many of these had, in reality, no specific object in view, but this was not the case with all, for some who were in moderate circumstances, or even poor, acted from other and better defined motives. They had labored hard for what little they had acquired, and saw at a glance the competence, and what is of equal importance, the independence, which must ensue from the possession in fee simple of a section of one hundred and sixty acres of land, which they felt it to be in their power to bring into a state of productiveness in a comparatively short time and which would amply reward them for their labors. These settlers were from the eastern states generally, but chiefly from Connecticut. None of the original grantees settled in this township; they generally sold their lands to speculators, and these again to those who were willing to endure the privations incident to the settlement of a new country, or to be deprived of the comforts of life for a season in order that they might secure to themselves and to their children a competency. This fact alone is sufficient proof that they were not only hardy and industrious, but they were men of solid judgment and undaunted courage." He says further: "It is thought that the Indians residing in this county and vicinity at the time of its settlement were a part of the Seneca, Wyandot and some other tribes. This township, however, was but a part of their hunting grounds, and not their permanent abode. At the beginning of the settlement there were camps in various parts of the forest. The Indians were en-

Upton Clark.

Aaron Rowland.



E. M. Barnum



Samuel Husted

At the beginning of the settlement there were camps in various parts of the forest. The Indians were engaged in hunting and trapping, and subsisted chiefly on the flesh of the deer and the raccoon, of which there were great numbers, besides that noblest of the winged tribe, the wild turkey. The Indians were in general peaceful. They often called upon us and partook of such food as we happened to have on hand, and sometimes three or four of them would lodge all night with us, for which privilege they seemed to be thankful. And it is worthy of remark that there were in that early day, strong marks of missionary teaching among the savage race in our vicinity." The Indians used to visit the settlements to exchange venison for produce, whiskey, etc. One day an intoxicated Indian stopped at the house of Ebenezer M. Barnum, and supposing him to be "one Frenchman," insisted on staying him, but he was tied up for the night, by the aid of one of his own tribe. In the morning he departed in a more amiable frame of mind. The Indians were seen here as late as in the thirties. A favorite trail used to be across the river at what was called Stilesburg, now West Clarksfield, down the river from the wagon road, and the string of Indians, squaws, ponies and dogs would reach for some distance, for they traveled in single file. They used to have certain camps about here to which they would come every spring to make sugar. One of these was over on the East Branch. They used to have bells on their ponies when they were turned out to graze, and the children of those days were glad when they heard the bells, for they were fond of going to the camp where they saw many things of interest to them.

Mr. Benson says, further: "Of grist mills there were but few in the country, and these, of course, were far between, so that a number of days and much travel were sometimes spent in getting a little flour or meal, which constituted the chief support of the pioneers. It would perhaps be thought incredible that what was then called roads could be used as such. The forest trees stood, or were prostrate, as nature with her winds and age had placed them, while in some places, for half a mile or more the track was projected through a swamp where the wagon would settle in the mud up to the axletrees. But the labor of the pioneers went on, and many obstacles were overcome by their perseverance. It is true that we sometimes had to do without bread for weeks together, but found a substitute in green corn, pumpkins and potatoes, and the lack of meat was occasionally supplied by wild game. But still the pioneers were not without their comforts, and in the absence of taste and fashion there were fewer causes for envy and strife, and they were naturally led into a more primitive and simpler method of recreation and enjoyment. The men and women often met together at some one of the neighbors, who always provided the best they had, and if they were fortunate enough to have a piece of fat pork, it was a luxury indeed. A little of this was cut up into small pieces, with a large portion of potatoes prepared in like manner, and the whole fried together until sufficiently cooked when it was served up on a dish in the center of the table, and each guest helped himself

by projecting his fork into the dish until he was satisfied, or until the whole had disappeared, which, I can assure you, was in much less time than is usually occupied by an English dinner party.

It was not, however, the procuring of breadstuffs alone which filled up the measure of our wants; we had to pay fourteen dollars a barrel for salt, and travel fifteen or twenty miles and sometimes further to obtain it, over roads that would now be thought impassable. Few of the first settlers were hunters; they passed by the rifle and seized the axe, with which they could better subdue the forest; of course, they got but little meat, for there was but little in the country, (that is, beef and pork) although we had sometimes the good fortune to track a rabbit to his burrow or his hollow tree, and then we had a feast, indeed. Many were the attempts to get up something new out of the old material, corn and pumpkins. And as we made bread out of the former, so we made molasses out of the latter, and one man, in the exuberance of his fancy, contrived a dish which he significantly, or rather, insignificantly, called 'no cake and milk,' and truly so it was."

"When the pioneer had been swinging his axe for weeks, and it may be for months, together, it is often cheering to hear that there is to be a log raising in the neighborhood. He anticipates at once the pleasure that is to be derived from meeting his neighbors, and having with them a little social chat, or the exchange of a few sprightly jokes. And when the work commences, see with what energy they seize upon the log that is to be put up, and how each party strives to get their end up first. Each individual is pleased with himself and with everybody else, and joy beams in every countenance. Nor are these pleasing emotions lessened by the fact that the most of them will soon meet the woman he loves at the house of one of the neighbors, where the wives have met to participate in kindred enjoyment to that of their husbands, not by uttering scandal or speaking ill of those who are absent, for they feel too much of real enjoyment to suffer any other emotion to intrude. It may be thought by some that these remarks are not warranted by the facts in the case, but this is not so, for during a period of ten years, and where some ten or more of the female part of the settlement were in the almost daily habit of meeting each other in small parties and sometimes in common, for social intercourse, it was not known that a single instance had occurred to mar the mutual flow of kindness toward each other or to disturb their peace. It has just been said that the men and women often met together, but in the busy time of the year this privilege was enjoyed chiefly by the women, and, in one instance, they had liked to have paid dearly for it. They (that is most of those in the settlement) had gone to pay a visit to a neighbor on the west side of the river, but, unfortunately, on their return, they lost their way and could not find the river. They wandered about for some time and when they found it they did not know where to cross it for it was a dense forest on either side, but thinking they were above the settlement, they followed the downward course of the stream

until they came to the house of one of the party, when they soon found their respective places of abode, but not until it was dark. On another occasion, (returning from a prayer meeting) two of the women lost their way and had to remain in the woods all night, and a gloomy night it must have been, for it was dark and cloudy and the wolves were howling about them in every direction. It was a common thing with the settlers to be out in the evening, but they always provided themselves with a good hickory torch, which had a tendency to dissipate the gloom as well as to direct them to their dwellings."

In dividing the Firelands in 1808 the township of Clarksfield was assigned to the holders of the original claims of 117 persons whose claims amounted to 8339 pounds, worth then $27,797, but these claims had been scaled down to $17,924, which is a little more than a dollar an acre. After the State of Ohio had incorporated the company known by the long name of the "Proprietors of the Half Million Acres of Land Lying South of Lake Erie, Called Sufferers' Land," the directors assessed a tax of two cents on the pound on the original losses for the purpose of defraying the necessary expense of surveying and dividing the lands. Many of the owners failed to pay this trifling tax and the lands were sold at "Publick Vendue," as the deeds state, in 1808. Comfort Hoyt, Jr., was one of the tax collectors and among other claims sold to Zadock Starr claims amounting to $747 for $10.06; to Ezra Wildman claims amounting to $569 for $7.84; to John Dodd claims amounting to $862 for $9.64 and other claims at like discounts. This indicates that the original claimants were often indifferent or too poor to pay the tax. Undoubtedly the most of the original sufferers or their heirs realized but little from the grant of land. When the drawing for the division of the Firelands was made on the 9th of November, 1808, the several sections of Clarksfield township were drawn by the following persons and their claims entitled them to the number of acres opposite their names:

First, or southeast section.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Walton | 2253 |
| Timothy Chittenden, Jr. | 1886 |

Second, or northeast section.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Clark | 698 |
| Curtis Clark | 924 |
| Joseph Trowbridge | 1352 |
| Capt. John McLean | 413 |
| Timothy Chittenden, Jr. | 122 |

Third, or northwest section.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Dodd | 685 |
| L. Phillips | 685 |
| Philo Calhoun | 683 |
| Zadock Starr | 687 |
| Timothy Chittenden | 586 |
| Daniel Minor | 809 |

Fourth, or southwest section.

| | |
|---|---|
| Comfort Hoyt, Jr. | 2902 |
| J. H. Gregory | 26 |
| Ezra Dibble | 1178 |

The township was named from James Clark, who was one of the greatest sufferers from the incursions of the British in the Revolutionary war. The township contains more than sixteen thousand acres, as it is a little more than five miles square.

At the first meeting of the Commissioners of Huron county, held at the county seat north of Milan, near Abbott's bridge, on the 1st day of August, 1815, Vermillion township

was organized to contain the whole of the twentieth range, that is, the townships of Vermillion, Florence, Wakeman, Clarksfield, New London and Ruggles. It also included "all of that portion of Huron county east of the Firelands," which was a considerable of the present county of Lorain. March 2, 1818, New London township was organized to comprise the townships of Ruggles, New London and Clarksfield. March 8, 1820, the commissioners "ordered that townships number 3, in the 20th and 21st ranges, (Clarksfield and Hartland) be and the same are hereby organized into a separate township with all the privileges belonging thereto, by the name of Bethel." In 1826 the two townships were organized under their present names.

At the December meeting of the county commissioners in 1815, a road was ordered to be laid out as follows: "Beginning at the end of the north and south road which is now laid out from the lake to the south line of Jessup, (now Florence) thence to continue through the 20th range to the south line of said 20th range through the settlement in New London." This road was cut out during the winter and is the one upon which the village of Clarksfield is located. The settlement in New London was south of the present town of New London. On the 28th day of March, 1816, two brothers, Hosea and Hiram Townsend, left Florence with an ox team on their way from Massachusetts to New London, and are said to have been the first persons to drive a team over this road. In 1810 Benjamin Stiles of New York City purchased of John Dodd 1295 acres of land in Clarksfield township, at one dollar per acre. In 1817 Samuel Husted purchased of John Dodd an undivided interest in 782 acres for $1,600. At this time all of the third section except one tier of lots on the south side was owned in common by Ezra Dibble, Comfort Hoyt, Jr., Timothy Chittenden, Jr., Benjamin Stiles and Samuel Husted. May 14, 1817, they quit claimed to each other definite portions of this land, Chittenden getting 595 acres; Dibble & Hoyt, 693; Stiles, 1300 and Husted, 752. May 19, 1817, John Dodd sold to Nathaniel and Ezra Wood, brothers, of Danbury, Conn., a piece of land in common in the second section, to contain 126 acres, for $252.56. Another deed located the land in Lot 17 and Nathaniel soon sold his interest to Ezra. In the same year, 1817, Abraham Gray purchased of Dodd and Dibble Lot 13 in the second section, (the lot next east of the Daniel Rowland farm.)

In September, 1817, Benjamin Benson purchased Lot 7 in the third section for $335. In 1811 Comfort Hoyt, Jr., deeded to his son Simeon 159 acres of Lot 6 in the fourth section and to his daughter Dolly Lot 4 in the same section. This land which comprises the north part of Andrew Blackman's farm and the farm of George Smith was given by her to the First Congregational church in 1826, but was deeded back to the heirs of Comfort Hoyt in 1844.

In 1817 a number of the men who became pioneers of Clarksfield owned land here and in this year we find the first attempt to make a break in the forest. Samuel Husted was a stirring man of 38 years of age and with a growing family, living at Danbury, Connecticut, and he decided to

set up a home for himself on the land he owned in Ohio—that land of promise so far away from civilization. Ezra Wood, a young man whose wife was a niece of Mrs. Husted, also desired to see the new country. These two men started from Danbury in a one horse wagon, May 19, 1817. The narrative of their journey has fortunately been preserved in print. We quote from the narrative of Jonathan Fitch in the Firelands Pioneer of June, 1864: "On the 19th day of May, 1817, I left Norwalk, Conn., for Ohio, in company with Capt. Adam Swan, his Irishman Kelley and John and Seth Keeler. We went by the way of New York City, which we reached about noon on the 20th. After resting a few hours, we crossed the river to what is now Jersey City, and reaching Morristown, we put up for the night. Moving forward the next morning, we arrived at the top of a long hill about mid day, when we stopped by the wayside, fed our horses and resorted to our provision chest. While eating, we discovered two men in a one horse wagon ascending the hill. As they came near they raised the shout: "Hurrah for Ohio!" They proved to be strangers to us, but we were not long in making their acquaintance. They were Captain Husted and a Mr. Wood, (given name not remembered.) They hailed from Danbury, Conn., and were bound for Ohio. Learning at Norwalk of our departure, they had hastened to overtake us. Our numbers being thus increased to seven, we moved on over hills, valleys, rivers and mountains to Pittsburg, which we reached the 8th of June. Here we rested for the Sabbath. Monday we traveled on to the west side of the Big Beaver bridge, where our new acquaintances left us, taking to the right hand road to go to Clarksfield, Huron county, while we kept on direct to Mansfield, Richland county. We arrived at Mr. Giles Swan's, north of Mansfield, June 17th." In the same year Mr. Fitch started back to Connecticut on horseback. He and another man left Mr. Swan's, near Mansfield, Nov. 10, 1817. He says: "On our journey east of Pittsburg, we met an ox team with household goods. I told Smith it must be Captain Husted, but the driver was a stranger to me. We soon, however, met three horse teams. I raised a hurrah for Captain Husted, and in response he dropped his lines and waded through the mud to reach me upon my horse. He said he was overjoyed to see one he knew. A Mr. Starr, I think, was with him. After a brief interview we bid each other farewell, and went on our ways." Husted and Wood went to Florence and stopped with Major Barnum, another Danbury man who had come to Florence eight years before. Fitch says that his party reached Mansfield June 17, and we may reasonably suppose that Husted and Wood reached Florence about the same time. Making Florence their headquarters, they came over into the woods of Clarksfield, on Husted's land, and worked for six weeks, preparing the timbers for a log cabin and clearing off the trees adjoining. Six men raised the house, and these men were probably from Florence. Wood says that Husted cut the first tree and built the first house in the township, and E. M. Barnum, who came two years later, also says that Husted put up the first house. We find no reason to

dispute this claim. Husted and Wood went back to Danbury after this.

There is considerable uncertainty in regard to the first actual settler in the township, but we believe the weight of evidence is in favor of the statement that the family of Stephen Post was the first to live here, although Ezra Wood, Benjamin Benson and E. M. Barnum, who have written sketches of the pioneer settlement of the township, fail to mention Mr. Post, but Simeon Hoyt, who came in 1817, says that Mr. Post was here when he came. Although we believe Mr. Husted built the first house, his family did not come until some months afterward. Bushnell Post, a son of Stephen, tells the story of his father's journey to Ohio in the following words: "In the year of 1815, down in the Empire state and in the rich valley of Genessee, there lived a family of Posts, a family of Miners, a family of Russells and a family of Andersons, all neighbors, or what was called neighbors in those early days, for though some miles of wooded roads lay between them, yet their social gatherings and their friendly greetings proclaimed them neighbors indeed. These four families consisted of the following persons: Stephen Post, my father; Sally Post, my mother; sisters Cynthia and Anna, brothers Isaiah, Stephen and William and the baby, sister Lucinda; and connected with the family as a hired man at this time was Zara C. Norton, in all nine persons. Asel Miner and his wife, Polly Miner, George Miner, Joel and Albert Miner make up a family of six. The Russells were three in number; the mother and the two sons, Olcott and Charles; and in the other was Henry Anderson, his wife and a daughter Laura, and connected with the family was Simeon Munson, who came down from Ohio to help move them. The sum total of persons were twenty-two. Some time in the month of December, 1815, these four families came together with their goods packed and piled on three or four sleds, and one wagon was loaded with goods, and these loads were to be hauled by three or four ox teams and two spans of horses. Around were gathered six cows, three hogs and one pet sheep. The little lads, with sticks in their hands, were behind to drive the drove, the women and the little children were tucked in among the goods, the drivers were at their post, with their faces set towards the frozen waters of Lake Erie, and with a crack of the whip they move on over the creaking snow. * * * They reach the place where the great city of Cleveland now stands, and—what do they find? One solitary log hotel down on the bottoms of Cuyahoga river, but are told that there are a few houses up on the hills. On, on, we trace them; we hear the little lads complain of sore feet and weary limbs, the little children cry with cold and hunger, the mothers, with anxious care, can but heave a sigh, and the father's whoa, haw, gee, with energy rings out along the wooded way. The most serious mishap happens as they near the mouth of the Vermillion, where an ox sled capsized on the uneven ice that was cracked and bulged here and there, and scattered its contents over the ice just as the shades of night were setting thick and fast. A box of axes found a crack in the

ice and slumped through and found a resting place in the gravelly bed of the lake. The goods were gathered up that night lest a wind should spring up and ice, goods and all be among the missing ere the dawn of another day. But the ice was there; the crack was found and the box of axes was fished out of eight or ten feet of water the next morning. Arriving at what is known as Sprague's Corners in Florence, my father's family put up for the rest of the winter—it now being the last of December or some time the first of January, 1816—while the other three families held on for New London. In the spring of this year our family moved to New London and into the house belonging to Benjamin Hendricks and near the west line of the farm now owned by George Bissell. Here they raised corn, potatoes and garden sauce on the little opening that Hendricks had made, and during that fall they built a house in the southwest corner of Clarksfield, and the foundation logs were laid very near where now stands the neat and trim white house of Mr. Dunning. They moved to this round log structure some time that fall or winter—the opening of 1817—there being but one white person living in the township at the time, he being an old bachelor who had a shanty on the place now owned by Mrs. Baldwin—a Mr. Osmer by name, who was there when our family moved into that good old log home built beneath the shades of the towering trees of southwest Clarksfield. * * * And here, above all other events on the first day of June, 1817, the first white child of the township was born—my youngest sister, Almira. Here, too, occurred the first wedding of the township, Zara C. Norton being wedded to my oldest sister, Cynthia, and the knot was tied by 'Squire Case of New London. This wedding is down in the pioneer book of this county as having taken place in New London. But this is a mistake; it took place in the first log house built in Clarksfield, it being the one built by the hands of my father. * * * The nearest mill was eighty miles away, down on Owl creek, where my father went once the first year we lived in New London, with a wagon loaded with corn and wheat and a pair of oxen and one horse hitched ahead of them to haul the load, my oldest brother riding the horse to lead the way and Philo T. Porter bringing up the rear with another ox team hauling another wagon like loaded. Well, they made the trip and returned home in three weeks, being delayed by high waters, where they found hungry, anxious friends awaiting them. Our people lived on the Clarksfield farm two years, but the trouble to get to mill caused them to move to Richland county and settle near where Hayesville now is. Here they lived for two years." In another article Mr. Post tells about his father's family coming to Ohio and says that it was in 1816 that they started from their home in the east and 1817 when they went to New London and moved into a house built by a Mr. *William* Hendrix. "and where on June 1st, a little sister was born."

"Here they tarried for only a short time, until a house could be built on a section of land in the southwest corner of Clarksfield, where they moved in the fall and where they

lived for a year or two." Our readers will notice that there are some differences in these two statements. One makes the date of their arrival in New London and Clarksfield a year later than the other. One says that the baby sister was born in Clarksfield, and the other that she was born in New London; one says that the house they moved into was built by Benjamin Hendricks, the other, by William Hendrix. [The latter was a son of the former.] These discrepancies lessen the historical value of the statements and we must look for corroborating evidence. Dr. Skellenger says that the younger Stephen Post said that they came to Clarksfield in 1816, but he (Skellenger) upon investigation thinks it was a year later. In the history of New London township Dr. Skellenger says that Stephen Post, Henry Anderson and Mrs. Russell and her sons came to New London in 1817. It seems the most reasonable to suppose that Mr. Post came to Clarksfield in the fall of 1817, after spending the summer in New London. Taking Bushnell Post's statement, the Mr. Osmer was the first white man to live in the township, but his habitation was only a shanty and we hear nothing more of him, so he cannot be called a permanent settler.

Stephen W. Post lived in Clarksfield for a couple of years and then moved to Richland county, but moved back to Clarksfield in a few years, obtaining the deed for the whole of the lot upon which he lived in 1823. His wife was a sister of the father of the Fanning brothers who lived in Clarksfield in later years. Mr. Post died in 1833 at the age of 63. His wife died in 1844 at the age of 62. She died at the home of David Potter, who lived in a log house a short distance north of Platt Sexton's. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Post were Isaiah, Cynthia, Lucinda, Anna, Stephen, Bushnell, William E., Ashbell and Almira.

Isaiah was born in 1806 in Ontario county, N. Y. He married Clarissa Blackman, daughter of Capt. William Blackman. He obtained a farm near his father's, the farm now owned by E. J. Harland, and built a house there. He afterward sold it and moved to Indiana, and after that he lived in New London, in Illinois, Minnesota and Michigan, but finally settled in Brighton, where his wife died. He died in 1887, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Charles Fish, at East Clarksfield. Mrs. James Backus of Brighton is another daughter.

Cynthia Post was born in 1801 and married Zara Norton, Oct. 14, 1818, and this was the first wedding in Clarksfield township. She died in 1880.

Lucinda Post married Hessel P. Ryerson. He obtained a deed of the Widow Fanning farm, now occupied by John Ries, in 1832, but sold it in 1834 and bought eighty-five acres across the road of Alfred Stebbins. In 1838 he sold out to William J. Harland. The family finally moved to New Jersey.

Anna Post married Lewis Higgins, a son of Daniel Higgins, one of the pioneers of the Forks of the River, in Florence. Mr. Higgins purchased forty acres of land at the southwest corner of this township in 1823, but sold it to George Minor in 1825. We cannot learn where they lived, but they went to Florence, and Mr. Higgins died there in 1829. The widow

Picturesque Clarksfield.

Zara Norton and wife.

then married Eber Newton, who lived north of Oberlin.

Stephen Post was born in 1809 and married a daughter of "Elder" Carlton. They lived for many years on the farm now owned by Spencer Prosser, just over in Hartland from the farm of the elder Post. He lived in New London for a few years before his death, which occurred in 1877.

Bushnell Post was born in Richland county, O., in 1820 and married a daughter of John Miller of New London. He died in New London in 1888.

William Post married Sally Case of Fitchville and they lived in Fitchville, New London and finally Oregon.

Ashbell Post went west and now lives in the state of Washington. He is the only one of the family living.

Almira Post was born June 1, 1817. She married David Potter and they lived in many different houses in Clarksfield, but finally went to Nebraska, where Mrs. Potter died.

Zara C. Norton, who came to Ohio with the family of Stephen Post, was born at Wolcott, Conn., Nov. 15, 1799. He was married to Cynthia Post, October 14, 1818, by Esquire Case of New London, and this was the first wedding in Clarksfield. After their marriage they lived with Mr. Post, went to Richland county with him and came back with him, but then settled in a log house on the north side of the town line road east of Barrett's Corners, on a farm now owned by Edward Hubbard. The little red house was built by Mr. Norton in later years. In 1829 he was licensed to exhort and to preach in 1833. At this time he went on the circuit as a Methodist minister, and was away from home much of the time. In 1840 he was admitted to Conference and in 1841 he was assigned to a circuit in Williams county and remained for two years, but the family remained on the farm. In 1856 the family moved to Minnesota where they remained for ten years and then moved to Missouri. In 1878 Mr. and Mrs. Norton moved to Nebraska, where they both died only a few weeks apart in 1880, having lived together for nearly sixty-two years. Their children were Louisa, Isaiah, Sally, Lucinda and Elizabeth. Louisa married Jasper Pixley and they lived south of Alexander Twaddle's, on the east side of the road. In 1856 they moved to Minnesota and Mrs. Pixley died in two or three years.

Isaiah Norton married Abigail Tracy of Wood county, O., and they lived in Wood county until 1856 when they went to Minnesota with the Norton family. They are living in Nebraska at present.

Sally Norton married Isaac Tracy of Wood county and they lived on the Norton farm, on the south town line, for a number of years, but went west with the rest and finally moved to Nebraska, where both died, the wife in 1899.

Lucinda Norton married Gregory Barnum in 1849. They went to Missouri in 1855.

Elizabeth Norton (Thomas) is the wife of John Barnum of Clarksfield.

Zara Norton's father, Noah U. Norton, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, where he served as a servant or body guard for General Washington. In 1832 Zara went to New York state with an ox team and

brought his father and mother back with him and they made their home with him until their deaths in 1841 and 1843, respectively.

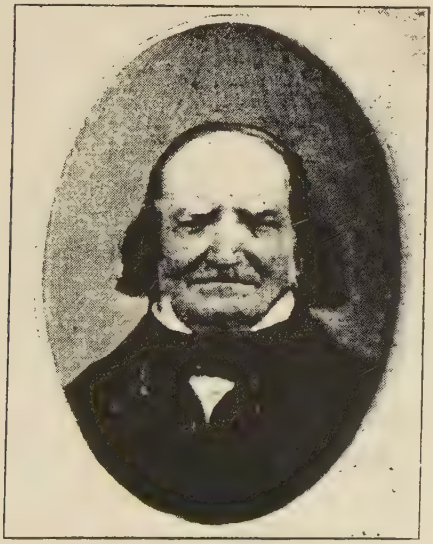
In the fall of 1817 Simeon Hoyt and Smith Starr started from Danbury, Conn., with their families, in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and one horse and after a journey lasting six weeks they reached Clarksfield in October. Hoyt settled on his farm in the south part of the township, where Sherman Smith afterward lived and died. It will be remembered that Mr. Hoyt was one of the party of surveyors who surveyed the Firelands in 1806 and later. In 1809 Comfort Hoyt, the father of Simeon, and one of the original proprietors of the Firelands, came out to see the land and was taken sick at Huron. Simeon sent to Cleveland for a doctor. After a while he recovered so as to be able to travel. Simeon had intended to remain longer, but was obliged to return to Connecticut with his father. Years afterward, when he was 70 years of age, Comfort Hoyt came to Ohio on horseback to visit his children, and returned to Connecticut the same way. In describing his experiences Simeon says: "I came with an ox team in company with Smith Starr. We were six weeks on the road. I had previously purchased the land on which I moved. It was nearly all a wilderness at that time. A few families were living in New London and Stephen Post in this town. We found it hard times. Provisions were scarce and high, and no roads. How we ever lived I can hardly tell, but we did, and in a few years became situated very comfortably." Also in another letter: "My family the first year comprised eleven persons, and it was no easy matter to provide provisions for so large a household. We obtained some flour from Richland county and some from Huron, and made use of pounded corn some of the time. After the first year we were not troubled for the neces-ities of life." His brothers Ira and Aaron were undoubtedly members of the family. Simeon Hoyt married Mindwell Knapp, the widow of John Knapp. She had a family of seven children at that time. They were Lyman, Hiram, William, Henry, Caroline and Emeline, twins, and Eliza.

Lyman R. Knapp was born in 1802 and married Arvilla Curtiss. He lived on a farm on the east side of the New London road towards the south part of this township, the farm being now owned by his son, Jay. Mrs. Knapp died in 1833 at the age of 24. She left a daughter, Mary (Hosmer) and son, John S. Mr. Knapp married for his second wife Harriet Rowland, daughter of James Rowland. Lyman R. Knapp died in 1880 and his wife, Harriet, in 1896. They had two sons, James B. and Henry Jay.

Hiram Knapp married Sally White and lived on the farm next north of Lyman Knapp's. He moved to New London and died there. His children were Lucy, Betsy, Caroline, Eliza, Frederick and Smith.

William Knapp went back to Connecticut not long after the family came here. About 1850 he brought his family here and they lived in a house which stood on the Sherman Smith farm, east of Barrett's Corners. Mr. Knapp died there and the rest of the family went back east.

Mill Dam in January.



Simeon Hoyt.

F. A. Wildman.

Henry Knapp married Eunice Case, a sister of Dr. Case, of New London. They lived in New London for a time and then lived in a house which stood just north of Royal Gridley's. They went back to New London again. Mr. Knapp was taken sick at Sherman Smith's and died there. Their children were Murray, Abel and Rose.

Caroline Knapp married Sherman Smith. She died in 1892 at the age of 82.

Emeline Knapp married Dr. Tracy Case and they lived in New London. Their children were Phelps, Lorinda and Eliza.

Eliza Knapp married Major Smith. She was about four years old when she came here with the family in 1817 and is still living. She will have lived here for eighty-two years, if she lives until the fall of the present year, (1899) which is longer than any other person has done.

After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Hoyt had three children, J. Frederick, Dolly and Lucy Ann. Frederick married Mary Andre and they lived on Simeon Hoyt's place for a time and then moved to the Butler road, across the way from Sedgwick Barnes' farm. They then moved to Michigan, where Mr. Hoyt died about 1885, after losing his mind. Their children were Simeon, Malcolm and Elmer. Dolly Hoyt married John Dean, Jr., and lived on Mr. Hoyt's place, east of the corners, for a time and then went to Michigan, where Mr. Dean died. His wife is still living there. Lucy Ann Hoyt married William Lloyd Vanderhoff, and they, too, lived on Mr. Hoyt's place at first, but moved to Florence township, living at Terryville. The husband died there and the widow married Benjamin Pierce. She is still living at Terryville. She had no children.

Mrs. Hoyt died in 1858 at the age of 77. Mr. Hoyt afterward married the widow of the elder William Vanderhoff. Before this she had married John Blackman, but they soon separated. Mr. Hoyt moved to Florence township in 1860, living south of Terryville. He died in 1867, being nearly ninety years of age. His wife died two years before.

Smith Starr, who came with Simeon Hoyt, was a son of Peter, son of Samuel, son of Samuel, son of Josiah, son of Thomas, son of Dr. Comfort Starr, who came from England to Cambridge, Mass., in 1634, and later to Boston. He was born at Ridgefield, Conn., and was married to Joanna Knapp in 1805. When they came to Clarksfield they had a number of children, John T., the oldest, being eleven years old. They first moved into the log house which Captain Husted had built in June, until their own house could be put up. This was built on the south hill near the site of the fine frame house which he built afterwards, and which was his home until his death. It is now owned by Grant Johns. He was a shoemaker by trade and brought leather on his back from the nearest tannery, some thirty miles distant. His shop and tools were destroyed by fire, so he gave up the business and built a sawmill on the bank of Spring brook in 1819, the first sawmill in town. He was a useful man in the community and served as postmaster for many years. He was Justice of the Peace and Township Clerk and the township records and the Justice

docket shows a beautiful handwriting and an exactness which show him to have been a man of education. His children were John Taylor, Mary, Rory, Peter, Deborah Ann, Smith and William Knapp. For several weeks after Mr. Starr moved here his nearest neighbor was Simeon Hoyt, or perhaps some settler in Hartland. It is said that Mrs. Starr saw the face of a white woman but once in two months. Mrs. Starr died in 1846 at the age of 63, and Mr. Starr in 1856 at the age of 72.

Taylor Starr was born in 1806 and married Ortency, daughter of Daniel Bills, Sr., in 1831. They lived in a double log house on the farm afterwards called the Hamlin place, where Dorr Twaddle now lives. The wife died in the fall of 1841, and was the first person buried in the Methodist cemetery. In 1842 he married Amanda Ferry, a daughter of Joseph and Louisa Ferry, and moved to Amherst, O. After a few years he came back and lived in the house with his father for a time and then moved into a house which stood at the end of the lane running east of J. N. Barnum's present residence. In 1857 they moved to Kansas, where Mr. Starr died in 1882. The children by the first wife were Melissa, Lucy, Louisa and Theodora. By the second there were three sons, Elmer, Henry and John. Two of Mr. Starr's girls, Lucy and Melissa, married sons of Levi M. Bodwell.

Mary Starr was born in 1808. She was married to her cousin, Smith Starr Gray, in 1829, and died in 1853. They had a daughter, Harriet, who was a cripple and died at the age of 23. They had another daughter, Mary Ann.

Rory Starr was born in 1810 and married Eliza Smith of Wellington in 1835. She died in 1859 and in 1860 he married her sister Caroline. Mr. Starr lived on a farm just east of the center of the township until his second marriage, when he moved to the Hollow and lived where his son William afterward lived. He died suddenly in the woods in 1872. His wife died the year before. His children were Mary, Augusta, Orlando, William, Ann and Emma.

Peter Starr was born in 1812 and married Rhoda Way in 1837. They lived across the road from John Hough's place, the place now owned by Urban Snyder. Mr. Starr fell from an apple tree in 1858 and his back was broken. He died from the effects of it in a few months. Their children were George, Sarah and Joanna. The widow married Peter Bivins of Amherst and died only a short time ago at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William S. Prosser.

Deborah Starr, or "Aunt Debbie" as she was called, never married, but lived at the old homestead until her death in 1883. She was born in 1816 and was a baby when her parents moved here.

Smith Starr, Jr., was a bright, promising young man, who was born in 1824. In 1848, while working in a sawmill near Sandusky, he was struck in the back by the pitman and the back was broken, causing his death four months afterward. He was engaged to Betsy Ann Richardson, who afterwards became the second wife of Smith Gray and after his death she married Hiram Newhall, and now lives in Brighton.

William K. Starr was born in 1825 and married Jane Arnold of Sandusky

in 1848. They lived on a portion of the old homestead until the death of Mr. Starr in December, 1898, and the widow still resides there. They had no children. Five of Smith Starr's children died on the old farm.

Samuel Husted was a son of Andrew Husted, who died in 1812. His wife was Esther Wildman, a daughter of Samuel Wildman of Danbury, Conn., and a sister of Ezra Wildman and Grace Rowland, the mother of Aaron and Levi Rowland and Nancy, wife of Ezra Wood. Their children were Hiram, Edward E., Samuel W., Thomas F., Hoyt, Betsy, Mary Jane and Obadiah J.

Hiram Husted remained here but a short time, but returned to Connecticut. He afterwards went to Raleigh, North Carolina, where he married and lived the rest of his life. He was a lawyer.

Edward Evelyn Husted was born in 1805 and married Deborah Gray in 1831. He was a miller by trade, as were all his brothers, except Obadiah. In 1830 he purchased from Asa Wheeler the farm now owned by James Gray, but sold it to Ezra B. Gray in 1842. Mr. Husted lived on that place and also built the house now owned by Dr. Foss, in Clarksfield village, where he also lived. In 1841 he was elected sheriff, and Clarksfield felt honored by the choice, and the office was honored by having a man of the character of Mr. Husted to fill it. He served two terms and in 1847 he was elected county treasurer and served two terms in that office. He spent the rest of his life in Norwalk, where he was in the boot and shoe business with his brother-in-law, Erastus Gray, for many years, and sons of Mr. Husted have continued the same business ever since. He died in 1878 and his wife in 1884. They had ten children, seven of whom grew up to have children of their own. Their names are Edwin, Elmer, Emma, Frank, Edward, William and Ella.

Samuel W. Husted was born in 1808 and married Tamzon Rowland in 1830. They lived at Hamlin's corners, then at Rowland's Corners and when the hotel was built at Clarksfield about 1834 they moved into it and lived there for eight years. They then moved back to Hayesville and from there to Clarksfield again, where Mr. Husted built the house now owned by Henry Miller. Mr. Husted died there in 1852. Their children are Harriet (Scott) and Esther.

Thomas F. Husted was born in 1811. He married Nancy Frazier in 1835. She died in 1838 and he married Lydia Cooley, at Oberlin, in 1841. He taught school in his early years, but followed the occupation of miller from the time of his marriage until 1856, first at Clarksfield and then at Olmstead Falls, to which place he moved in 1844. In 1850 he moved to Elyria. In 1856 he moved to West Climax, Mich., where he engaged in farming until his death in 1887, his wife surviving him but sixteen days. The first wife had two children, Hiram and Esther. The last wife had three children, Celia, Emma and Thomas. Esther (McIntyre) is the only one living.

Hoyt Husted was born in 1813 and married Sarah Gray in 1837. She died in 1858 and he afterward married Anna Cornelia Stone. He owned the house now owned by Mrs. Beers

and lived there and in the one next to it until his wife died. After his second marriage he lived in his father's house for a time and then in the house near the river which was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Gray until recently. He died in 1866. The children by the first wife were Henry, Evelyn and Evaline, twins, and Hugh. Henry and Evelyn lost their lives while fighting for their country. The fruit of the second marriage was one son, Daniel S.

Betsy Husted was born in 1815. She married Oran Rowland. They lived on a farm at Rowland's corners the rest of their days. She died in 1878. The names of their children are Asher, Levi, Samuel, Nancy, Cornelia, Watson, Jennie, Thomas, Ebor, George and Eddie. All are living except Watson and Eddie. The former died while a soldier in the field.

Mary Jane Husted was born in 1817 and married George Signor. They spent the rest of their lives in Clarksfield. Their children were Mary, Anna Esther, Louise, Emma, Georgiana, Juliet and George.

Obadiah J. Husted was born in 1820 and was married to Mary W. Hurlbut in 1841. He was a farmer and lived south of Clarksfield village for many years. They moved to Kansas City, Kansas, where they are still living. The names of their children are Charles, Elbert, Anna and James. All are living but Elbert.

The first of November, 1817, Samuel Husted again started from Danbury, Conn., for Ohio, but this time he brought his family of wife and six children with him. Hester Paul and Jachim Morris must have come with them as members of the family. Eli Seger and family also accompanied them. The Mr. Starr which Fitch mentions as being with Husted was not Smith Starr. Mary Jane Husted was only six weeks old when they started and her cradle was a basket hung from the top of the covered wagon, and she is said to have been the least trouble of any of the children. Probably the swaying of the wagon as it passed over the rough roads kept her cradle rocking. They were six weeks on the road. Husted drove an ox team with a white horse ahead. This animal lived for many years afterward and was known by the name of "Knitting Work," on account of her nipping kind of a gait. A piece of their wagon is still preserved by the youngest son. They came by the way of Pittsburg, Petersburg, Canfield, Rocky River, Ridgeville and Black river, as an old account book shows. Husted furnished the means to pay Seger's way and charged him $14 for carrying a chest three hundred miles. He went into his own log cabin, which stood near the brow of the hill north of the Hollow, near Albert Stone's house. After a few years he built the first frame house in the township in the Hollow, near the brick store. The old log house was used for a school house and William Stiles, John Barnum, Samuel Gray, Hiram Gray and others of that age attended school there. Daniel Stone afterward used the old building for a barn.

He was a sergeant in the Connecticut Militia and was a Captain in the Ohio Militia and was generally called "Captain Husted." Platt Benedict says that he "with his regimentals" had command of the military guard at the hanging of two Indians at

Norwalk in July, 1819. He took an active part in the affairs of the community and was, perhaps, the best known citizen during the earlier years of the settlement. He was a Free-will Baptist and as early as 1821 had an account with the Baptist Missionary Society. Before there was any church building in town services used to be held at his house and he used to read sermons from a book. He used to be a regular attendant at the Congregational church when that building was erected and became a member and gave his assistance to help build it. There was a post near his seat and he used to hang his tall hat on a particular nail on that post. After he had lost his mind so as not to know his own children he used to go to the church, during the week, thinking it was Sunday and wonder why the people did not come. He had a large wen on his forehead and he used to rest his glasses there when he stood at the door of his store, and he was a very familiar figure to those who passed through the Hollow.

Esther Wildman Husted died in 1842 at the age of 63. Mr. Husted afterward married the widow of his brother, Platt, of Cincinnati. She was Fanny Barnum, a sister of E. M. and Levi Barnum. Her daughter in New York was a fine musician. She used to visit her mother frequently and sent a piano out to her, which was probably the first one in the township. Her playing and singing on summer evenings when she was visiting her mother used to attract many hearers who gathered around the Husted home at the Hollow. Mrs. Husted went east to visit her daughter and while there was taken sick and died. Mr. Husted died not long afterward in 1863 at the age of 84.

Eli Seger, who came with Captain Husted, settled a half a mile north of the Hollow on the flats, on the farm now occupied by Bert Barnum. He died in 1822, leaving a widow and five children. Alfred R., and Albert W. were twins and looked as much alike as two peas. Alfred married Cornelia Wildman, a daughter of Ezra Wildman. He was in a store with Mr. Curtiss of Fitchville about 1835. The store stood in the Hollow, near the location of DeWolf's store. He was in partnership with Henry Tyler and went into the Cobb store after Cobb sold out. After they sold out to the Jones brothers Mr. Seger studied medicine and practiced in Clarksfield for a number of years.

After the war he went to Kansas. He died at Norwalk in 1875 at the age of 64. His sons are dead. His daughter Anna married Harley Jones. Jennie married Charles Husted and Gertrude married David Tyler. Albert Seger married Emeline Mead of Norwalk. In 1836 he bought Wildman Rowland's place, afterward owned by Ben. Hill. In 1838 he owned part of the Hayes mill property and operated a foundry there. About 1842 he went into partnership with Walter Bates, his brotherinlaw, and built the foundry, which stood near the Daniels house, at the Hollow. Later he had as a partner Almeron McKinney, with whom he was interested in the patent right business. Mr. Seger finally moved to Kansas onto a farm and died there in 1879 at the age of 68. His children who were all born in Clarksfield, were Ophelia, wife of Palmer Cunningham; Sarah,

wife of Frank Gilbert; Libbie, who married C. O. Cooper; Augusta, who married E. P. Miller; Mary, Silas and Edgar. The other children of Eli Seger were Mary Ann, who married William Wildman and died in a short time; Amarillas, who married Warren Cooley; Lucy, who married Charles Rowland and Ephraim, who died in August, 1818, from the effect of the bite of a rattlesnake. He was a lad of some thirteen or fourteen years of age. He lived for three days after being bitten. This was the first death in the township. Captain Husted furnished the coffin on the 23rd day of August and charged $2.50 for it. This death led to the raid on the snake den the following spring. Jason and Ziba Thayer were twins and came here soon after Mr. Husted, for we find an account showing that they boarded with him in January, 1818. They were evidently single men at that time, for they boarded with Husted and others for some time. They afterward owned a farm on the north line of the township northeast of the Hollow. Jason died in Wakeman township in 1850 at the age of 64. Ziba Thayer died in Townsend township.

Benjamin Benson was a butcher in New York City. He was a member of the First Troop of Horse Artillery under Col. Joseph Bogart in the war of 1812, and spent a little time in camp when the troops were called out to defend the city against an expected attack of the British, but did not see any active service. He purchased a piece of land here in Clarksfield in the summer of 1817. He started for Ohio October 14, 1817. He says: "Traveling was very expensive, even when a man drove his own team, owing chiefly to the great flood of emigration at that time setting toward the west. The price of oats on the main thoroughfares would average about 75 cents a bushel, with hay proportionately dear. Our destination was Clarksfield, Huron county, Ohio, and we arrived at Florence on the 2d day of December, where we were accommodated by Major Barnum with shelter within the body of a log house without chimney or floor or anything but the bare logs, with open spaces of three or four inches between them, thus affording very inadequate protection against the rigor of winter, which, after our arrival had begun in good earnest, and continued through the months of January and February, at a temperature with little variation, bordering upon zero. During this time we built a log cabin, and before the spring opened we had removed to our intended future home." This cabin stood near the place where Robert Hurlbut afterward built his house, on the road about a half mile south of the Hollow, on the farm known as the Hurlbut farm. He had three sons, Jacob, Joseph and Daniel, none of whom are living and one daughter, Dorothy. Mr. Benson says: "She was born January 9th, 1819, and died at the age of eight years, and to us, under circumstances which make our hearts bleed as often as recollection calls them up." Mr. Benson moved to Townsend township in later years and died in 1867 at the age of 79 years.

Obadiah Jenney was a son of John and Catherine Jenney and was born at New Bedford, Mass., in 1794. Early in March, 1818, he left Cayuga

county, N. Y., with a horse and cutter and made the trip to Clarksfield in a very short time, reaching here March 11. He was a millwright by trade and began work for Captain Husted on the 11th day of April, 1818, at $1.50 per day and worked on the house and mill until Sept. 10, earning nearly two hundred dollars. He had three brothers who lived in Huron county, Benjamin, Abram and Mordecai, all of whom lived in Greenwich township, and Obadiah lived there for a short time, probably from September, 1818, until January, 1821, as indicated by his accounts with Captain Husted. He began to board with Mr. Husted May 14, 1821. On Christmas Day, 1821, he was married to Hester Paul, who, it will be remembered, lived in Captain Husted's family. She was 17 years old at the time. Some Clarksfield historians have said that this was the first wedding in the township, but Zara Norton and Cynthia Post antedated it by some three years. They lived in Clarksfield until December, 1825, when they moved to Norwalk and lived there the rest of their days. "Colonel Jenney," as he was sometimes called, was a very enterprising man and we find that he took an active part in the history of Norwalk and Huron county. He was interested in the project of building a paper mill on the Medina road; soon after moving to Norwalk he bought the "Mansion House" hotel and kept hotel there; he and Mr. Beebe of Elyria ran a line of stages from Lower Sandusky (Fremont) to Elyria. He went to Washington in a gig to get the charter for the State road, out of Norwalk. One of Mr. Jenney's experiences is told in the Firelands Pioneer. Mrs. Miles, who lived in the western part of Townsend township, says: "Our settlement was the only one between Milan and Clarksfield, and there was only a foot path from our neighborhood to the latter place. We were almost isolated from society and the arrival of a traveler was a rare occurrence. One evening after dark we were startled by a knock at the door and to our surprise a well dressed stranger entered the house and requested a night's lodging. We made him welcome to such fare as we had. He stated that his name was Obadiah Jenney of Clarksfield. He had been to Milan to do some trading, and was belated on his way home. Being alone and on foot, he was afraid of an attack from wild beasts. We all retired to rest, but during the night we were awakened by a crash on the floor, and Mr. Jenney cried out, "'I've broke down!'" There were no bed cords to be had, and we had to use shakes instead, and his break down was caused by the shakes becoming misplaced; but the floor was strong and it held him safe till morning." D. H. Pease, the Recording Secretary, in a foot note, says: "Mr. Jenney states that on the occasion referred to, he was on foot and first applied for lodging at Mr. Gibbs', then living on the farm where the Norwalk cemetery is now located. He was refused on some frivolous pretext, and went on to Elder Barber's. There he met with refusal again, and continued on to Mr. Miles', where he found an intelligent and sociable family, and was kindly received. The reception was more grateful to him, as the chances began to look like being compelled to sleep in the

woods—a very venturesome undertaking at the time, especially if the traveler was without a horse."

Mr. and Mrs. Jenney raised a family of eight children. The two older ones were born in Clarksfield. Their names are Eliza, Enoch, Cornelia, John P., William H., Frances Jane, Mary and Cecelia. Mr. Jenney died in 1883 and his wife only a few years ago. Some of the items charged to Mr. Jenney in his account with Captain Husted are interesting. 2½ yds. cotton cloth, $1.70. Pair of cotton stockings, .75. Quart of whiskey, July 4th, 1818, 37½c. To part of bear skin, $1.50. To pair of soles for buckskin shoes, 25 cts. To postage on letter, 25 cts. To going to Black River with team for load of goods, in 1823, $3.75 To cash to pay Military fine, $2.10. To peck of rye for coffee, 25 cts. To whiskey for milk punch, 25 cts. Dec. 6, 1825, to oxen to move, $1.00. Nov. 13, 1826, to one month of Samuel, $10.

William is practicing medicine in Kansas City. Frances (Lorien) also lives in Kansas City. Miss Cecelia lives at the old homestead in Norwalk which was purchased in 1842.

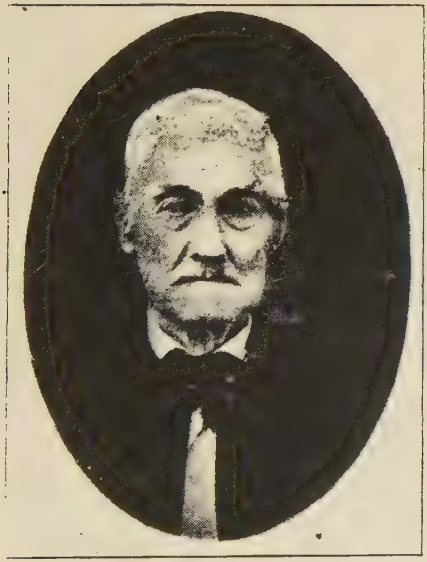
Mr. Jenney and Platt Benedict planted, with their own hands, many of the shade trees which gave Norwalk its name of Maple City. He is said to have planted the first orchard in Clarksfield in 1821, on the Stone farm. If this be so, he was probably working for Ezra Wildman, for he had an orchard set out in the spring of 1821 and Barnum and Seger set some of the trees, and he owned the Stone farm.

In April, 1818, Benjamin Stiles, who already owned a large tract of land in Clarksfield, started from New York City, with his family of a wife and five or six children and his sister, Ruth Ann, who became the second wife of Willis Case. He met with bad luck on the road, losing horses and being delayed, so that he did not reach Clarksfield until the third day of July, 1818. The trip cost him about seven hundred dollars. The family lived in the wagon, as they had on the road, until a log house was built, on the farm now owned by LeGrand Gibson. In later years Mr. Stiles built the house now occupied by Mr. Gibson at West Clarksfield. The log house was a good sized one with the chimney in the center and a couple of bedrooms partitioned off. Mr. Stiles was one of the "solid" men of the township and filled different positions of trust. A little settlement soon grew up on Mr. Stiles' land and was known as "Stilesburg." The land which Mr. Stiles owned when he came here comprised the two westernmost tiers of lots in Section 3, with the exception of the two lots on the south line of the section. His farm afterwards contained about sixteen hundred acres of land. Mr. Stiles did not follow his trade after he came here, but gave his attention to farming.

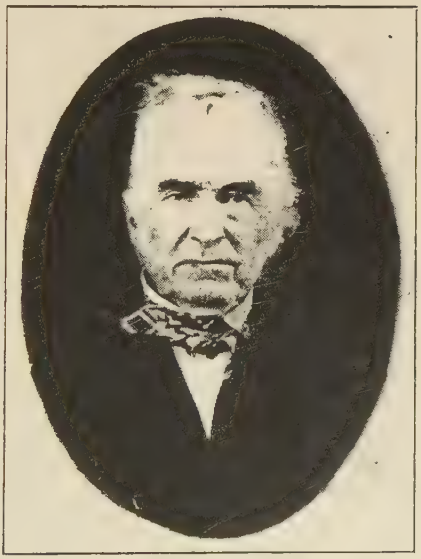
We quote some charges from Captain Husted's account with Mr. Stiles. July 14th, 1818, to gallon of whiskey lent, $1.50. To horse for Seger after butter three days, $1.12½. April 3d, 1819. To qt. whiskey when at work at snake den, 32 cts. To ½ bushel of cranberries, $1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To one | 22 | gallon | kettle, $18. |
| " | 18 | " | " 10. |
| " | 13 | " | " 8. |
| " | 10 | " | " 5. |
| " | large | pot | 4. |

Depot at West Clarksfield.



Ezra Wood.



Benjamin Stiles.

To drag tooth lost by Seger, $1, 1827, Jan. 13. To coffin for child, $1. 1828, Oct. 25, to fixing patent churn, $5.

Benjamin Stiles was a son of Samuel, son of Isaac, son of Isaac, son of Isaac, son of John, who was the second of the four Stiles brothers, who came from England to Connecticut in 1635. He was born at Southbury, Conn., September 1, 1779. He was a saddler by trade and went to New York City about 1808. He also made saddletrees and invented the method of making the tree out of six pieces, framed together, instead of the clumsy tree hewed out of a solid block. He accumulated a considerable property, as shown by his real estate operations. His first wife was Anna Morris, who lived but a few months after her marriage. He then married Hannah Trowbridge, a widow with two children, J. Benedict and Rebecca. Their children were Ann, Althea, Henry, Joseph, Lucy, Samuel, (the first white child born in Clarksfield.) William W. and Harriet. Mrs. Stiles died in 1823, at the age of 42. Mr. Stiles then married Rhoda Root and their children were Edmund M., Hannah Maria and Edmund R. The last wife died in 1851. Mr. Stiles died in 1872.

Benedict Trowbridge did not remain here long, but went back east. Rebecca Trowbridge married John Hough and died in 1827 at the age of 23. Ann Stiles married Ezra Rowland and died in 1841 at the age of 31. Althea died young. Henry married Sally M. Starr and they went to housekeeping in a log house just south of the old house on Lewis Johnson's place. Mr. Stiles then built the frame house mentioned and lived there many years. After he sold that place he moved into his father's house and later into the house which his brother William had built, and which is now occupied by Giles Scott's children, where he died in 1866, at the age of 54; his wife and one daughter dying within a week afterward. Their children were Harriet Ann, Starr, Eliza, Lucy, Joseph, Samantha, Ben, Rachel, Henry and Carey.

Joseph Stiles married Betsy Rowland and they lived in a log house near his father's near Albert Arnold's house, where he died in 1842 at the age of 29, leaving one daughter, Emily.

Lucy Stiles married Peter Starr Gray and they lived at the Stiles homestead, where she died in 1835, only a few months after her marriage, at the age of 18.

Samuel Stiles married Ariette Livermore and they lived in the frame house now occupied by Albert Arnold, but later moved across the river where he lived until 1872, and then moved to Iowa where he died about 1886, his wife dying within four days of his death. Their children were Joseph, LeGrand, Belle and Eda.

William W. Stiles married Diana Tyler in 1843, and they lived in the log house where Joseph had lived, but afterward built the house where Henry Stiles died afterward. They afterward moved to Clarksfield Hollow, into the Dr. Seger house, where they lived until the death of Mrs. Stiles in 1899. Their children were Murray, Rose, Retta and Vern.

Harriet Stiles died young. Hannah Maria married Alfred Mead and they first lived with her parents until he

built the house known as the Samuel Stiles house. After a time they began their migrations and lived in Iowa, Clarksfield Hollow, Missouri, Norwalk and Michigan, where she died about 1887. Their children were Clarence, Edmund, Clarinelle, Edith, Merwin, Clifford and Winifred.

Edmund M. Stiles died in infancy. Edmund R. married Angeline Bruce. He became a Congregational minister and first lived at Brighton, then Lowell, Mich., Manchester, Ia., and finally at Hancock, Mich. He went across a portion of Lake Superior on the ice to marry a couple and took cold, causing his death. His children are Edmund, Irene, Gertrude, William and Frank.

The settlement around the home of old Mr. Stiles was rightly named "Stilesburg."

Ephraim Webb, whose wife was Althea Stiles, sister of Benjamin, came about the same time as Mr. Stiles from the State of New York. He lived in a log house on the Dr. White place, just north of the railroad, at West Clarksfield. Mr. Stiles gave him fifty acres for clearing ten acres. He raised a large family and did not remain long in a place. Some of his descendants live in New London. The children were Stiles, Horace, Ben, David, Amy, Ruth Ann, Delia, Mary Ann, Eunice, Belinda and Phebe.

Stiles Webb married Julia Carman and lived on his father's place for a while. He died in Licking county, Ohio. Horace Webb married his first wife in the east. His second wife was Sarah Call. He lived and died in New London township. Ben Webb married, lived and died in New London. David Webb married, first, Sophia Lyon, second, Abigail Call. He owned a farm south of Clarksfield, known as the Joseph Smith place, but he died on the Butler road. Amy Webb married James Smith of Florence and died in Illinois. Ruth Ann Webb married, first, Thomas Taylor, second, Terrence Mulligan and lived in Sidney, Ohio.

Delia Webb married Platt Sexton. Mary Ann Webb married Rufus Coats and is now living with her daughter in New London township. Eunice Webb married Thomas Edwards, a son of Aden Edwards. They lived in this town and she died here. Belinda Webb married Samuel Braman and died in Rochester, O., recently. Phebe Webb married Seymour Foster and died in Clyde.

Aaron Sexton lived in Vermont. He lost his property and moved to Carlisle township, Lorain county, O. He was a shoemaker by trade. He had two sons, Platt and William, who came to Clarksfield in 1818 and bought one hundred acres of land at what was known as Sexton's Corners, now called Nestor's Corners. They built a log house and kept "bachelor's hall." They had no well and used to come to the Hollow after water. One day William came on horseback and was chased by a panther on his way home. William went back to Carlisle, married a neighbor's daughter and settled down there. Platt married Delia Webb, a daughter of Ephraim Webb. Their children's names are Mary, Althea, William, Edwin, Hiram, Aaron, Andrew and Pamela.

Mary married Elon A. Stone and lives in this township. Althea married John L. Spurrier and also lives

in Clarksfield. William married a Miss Putnam and died in 1853. Edwin married Delany Garner and lived on the next farm south of his father's, having built the house owned by John Sinclair. Hiram married Adeline Root and lived a short distance north of his father's. Aaron married Eliza Chamberlain, sister of the wives of Wm. and Ed. Croxford. They lived north of Sexton's corners, where Thomas Nestor, Jr., now lives. Edwin, Hiram and Aaron live in Michigan. Andrew died young. Pamela married Lewis Hayes and lives in Kansas.

Platt Sexton died in 1877 at the age of 80 years and his wife in 1889 at the age of 84. The Sextons are related to the wife of President McKinley, whose name was Saxton.

Asa Wheeler, Sr., lived in Connecticut at the time of the war of the Revolution. He was drafted into the army and was put to work as teamster and helped draw pork to Danbury after the town had been burned by the British, a depot of supplies having been established there by the military authorities. He was only eighteen years old and did not relish army life, so he managed to slip away one morning at sun rise. He was a noted runner and it is related that he reached his home, seventy miles away, at sunset. The officers were never able to catch him again. He came to Trumbull county, Ohio, where his wife died. His son Asa was married to Olive Minor, a sister of Daniel Minor, at Vienna, Trumbull county. In 1818 they came to Clarksfield with one child, Lovina, and the old gentleman came with them. They settled on a piece of land up the river from the home of Benjamin Stiles, near the bank of the river. He raised his house July 13, 1818. Mr. Wheeler set out an orchard there, which was one of the first orchards in the town, if not the very first. In a few years he and his brother-in-law, Joseph Bartholamew, bought out Levi Barnum, who had built the mill, afterwards known as the "Hayes" mill, on the east branch. The business did not pay well enough for them to meet their obligations and they were glad to sell out to Johnson Wheeler (not a relative.) Mr. Wheeler then lived in different places; indeed, some say that he lived in more different houses than any other man in town. He worked for Captain Husted for some time running the grist mill and lived in a log house near the residence of William Stiles. In 1840 he lived in Wakeman and run the mill there. At the time of his death he lived at the Hollow in the house now owned by Dr. C. H. Foss. His children were Sally Lovina, who married Wheeler Percy and who died in 1897; Bethia, the first white girl born in Clarksfield, whose birthday was Nov. 15, 1818. She died in 1836. Anson W., who married, first, Martha Easterly and second, Amanda (Johnson) Wilson, and who lives in Pennsylvania at present. Lucretia, who married Oliver Dunning and lives in Missouri. Mary Ann, who died in 1869. William W., who married Martha Prosser and who lives in California. Lucy, who married Cyrus Dunning and who lives in Nebraska. Lemuel, who is unmarried and lives in Nebraska. In 1836, Mrs. Wheeler died. He then married Sophia Hill, a sister of Ben Hill. She had a daughter, Betsy Wheeler, who is un-

married and lives with her brother Lemuel. Asa Wheeler died in 1875, eleven days after his wife, at the age of 81. Olive Wheeler's mother came to live with her and the two old people, Asa Wheeler, Sr., and Mrs. Minor, concluded to get married. They afterward went to Daniel Minor's to live. Asa Wheeler was living at "Hayesville" before 1826 and his wife is said to have taught the first school in that part of the township, the school being held in their house.

Hezekiah Rowland was a son of Thomas and Tamazon Rowland. Thomas was a son of Thomas, son of Thomas, who, with his brother Daniel, came from Scotland in the latter part of the 17th century and settled in Connecticut. Hezekiah was born at Reading, Conn., in 1759, and was married to Grace, a daughter of Samuel Wildman, of Danbury, Conn., in 1778. He died at Southeast, N. Y., in 1819. He was a soldier in the Continental army and served for nearly eight years during the War of the Revolution. His wife died in Clarksfield in 1846 at the age of 84. Linus Palmer went east after her in a one horse sled in 1828 and she made her home with her daughter, Mrs. Ezra Wood. The children of this couple were Aaron, Anna, Polly, Levi, Ezra, Esther, Daniel, Nancy, Sophia and Maria.

Aaron, Levi, Nancy and Esther became residents of Clarksfield. Hezekiah and Grace Rowland have had more descendants living in Clarksfield than any other couple, probably. About thirty of them are now living here. The children of Elmer and Wanda Finch are their descendants in the sixth generation.

Aaron Rowland was born in 1780, in a military camp at Danbury, Conn. In 1799 he was married to Deborah Dean of Carmel, N. Y. They located at Southeast, Putnam, Co., N. Y. Mr. Rowland was a miller by trade and operated flouring and saw mills along the Croton river. On the 10th day of October, 1818, he started from Southeast in a wagon drawn by two yoke of oxen and one horse. His family consisted of a wife and six children. Accompanying him was his brotherinlaw, Ezra Wood, and family. They reached Clarksfield November 18th. Captain Husted's wife was an aunt to Mr. Rowland and Mrs. Wood, so all hands found shelter in Mr. Husted's log cabin. This addition must have swelled the number of the inmates to about twenty. The probability is that the Husted family were glad to see some of their own folks and willing to be crowded for a short time. Mr. Husted charged Mr. Wood four dollars for a week's board for himself and wife. Mr. Rowland found employment at once in Captain Husted's new grist mill. Perhaps he had come here with that understanding. He built a log house a little ways north of Husted's house, where Ezra Wildman afterward lived, near the house of Mrs. Hubbell. He operated the mill when there was water and attended to farming at other times until 1822, when he moved to his own land, which he had bought before he came here. That farm was afterward owned by his son Daniel, and is now owned by Daniel's son Elmer. Mr. Rowland operated the mill of Levi Barnum for some years, and he was considered the best miller in this part of the country. He raised a

large family of children, who became some of the best citizens in the community. Their names were Ezra, Jemima, William, Samuel Wildman, Tamzon, Betsy, Charles and Daniel.

Ezra Rowland was born in 1800 and married Ann Stiles. They settled on a farm next south of Rowland's corners. Their children were Rebecca, Benjamin, Aaron, Lucy, Jairus and Samuel. Rebecca and Jairus are deceased. The wife died in 1841 at the age of 31. In 1842 Mr. Rowland married Catherine Doren, a widow. The children of this marriage were Deborah, Ida, Ellen and Emma. Mr. Rowland died in 1875 and his wife, Catherine, in 1896, at the age of 89.

Jemima Rowland married Linus Palmer and died in 1880. Their history will be found further along.

William Rowland did not live here, but made his home in New York.

Samuel Wildman Rowland was born in 1810, and married Harmony Blair in 1834. They first lived near Rowland's corners, but sold to A. W. Seger in 1836 and moved to Rochester, O., where they lived until a few years ago, when they moved to Oberlin. Mr. Rowland died in 1898. Their children are Mary, William, (deceased) Ed, Carrie, Eva and Thaddeus.

Tamzon Rowland was born in 1814 and married Samuel W. Husted. After the death of Mr. Husted she married a man in the east, but they separated in a short time. She came back here and afterwards married Martin Pulver. They lived here until their death. She died in 1894.

Betsy Rowland was born in 1816 and married Joseph Stiles about 1837. After his death she married Thomas Pelton of Florence in 1845. She died in Berlin township in 1898. She had a daughter, Emily, by the first marriage, and a son, Fred, and daughter, Stella, by the last.

Charles Rowland was born in 1820. He married Lucy Seger, who died in 1857. His second wife was Jane Gray, a niece of Ezra B. Gray. He died in 1895 in New London. His daughter died in 1860. The second wife had a son, Francis.

Daniel Rowland was born in 1822. He married Harriet Chaffee in 1843. They lived on the homestead now owned by Elmer Rowland. Mr. Rowland died in 1881. They had three children, Celia, Elmer and Carrie, (deceased.) Aaron Rowland died in 1868. His wife died in 1866, after a married life of nearly sixty-six years.

Ezra Wood was a son of David Wood, who was killed in 1795, and Catherine Gregory. David was a son of John, son of Samuel, son of Dr. Samuel Wood, who came from England to Boston and afterward moved to Danbury, Conn., where he died in 1714. Ezra was born at Danbury in 1791 and was marrried to Nancy, daughter to Hezekiah Rowland and Grace Wildman. She was born in Carmel, N. Y., in 1797. They were married Oct. 27, 1816. Their children were Maria Catherine, David Edwin, William Henry, Nathaniel E., and Daniel Rowland.

Marie Catherine was born in Danbury in 1818, and married Stephen Ransom Day. She died in 1880. David E. was born in 1822 and died in 1825. William Henry was born in 1825 and married Julia Watkins. They lived on the corner near Ransom Day's for a while. He entered

the ministry and died at Litchfield, O., in 1872. Nathaniel Erastus was born in 1832. He married Julia McCord and lived in Wellington. After the death of his wife he married Victoria, widow of John Fanning. They separated and he is now living with relatives in Clarksfield. Daniel Rowland Wood was born in 1838 and married Sarah Jane Ronk. They lived on the old Wood farm until the death of the old people, when they went to Michigan, where they still live. Mr. Wood owned a farm before he came here, the one next south of Aaron Rowland's. He erected a log house there, near the old house now owned by Philo Stone. There was no saw mill nearer than Florence, and Mr. Wood brought a board from there on his back for a door. He was an influential man and the opinion of "Squire Wood" was often sought. He did some missionary work among the Indians. He was a shoemaker by trade and hired Seymour Johnson to clear his land, deeding him 26 acres in 1821 to pay for the labor. He was an expert hunter. He died in 1875 and his wife in 1878.

Robert W. Betts, who afterward lived in Vermillion township, must have lived here during the summer of 1818, as shown by an old account book.

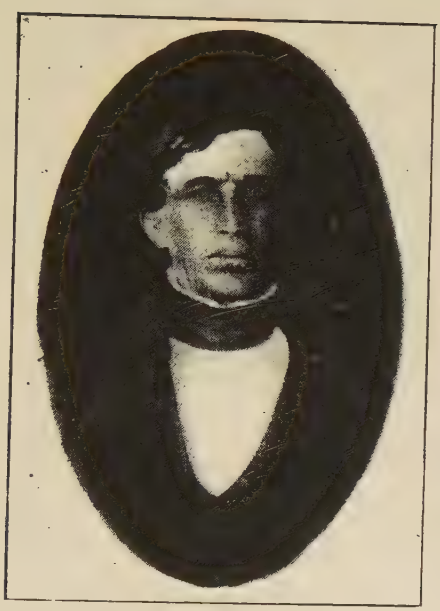
Henry Barber came in 1818 and lived here for several years, and other men who did not become permanent residents lived here at this time.

Ephraim Barker came from Cayuga county, N. Y., to Greenwich township in March, 1818. He must have lived in this township for a short time. Benjamin Benson says that Alzina Barker, (who was a daughter of Ephraim) was the first teacher in the first school house erected in the township, and that her parents then resided in the township and were reckoned among the pioneers of the place. Alzina married David W. Briggs, one of the greatest hunters in this county, and they lived in Greenwich, as did her father for many years.

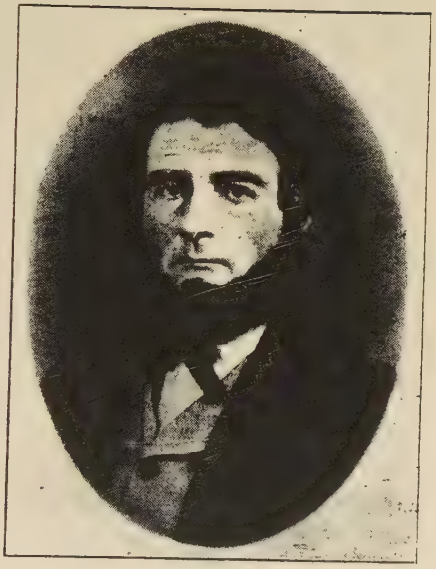
Solomon Gray and his wife, (Betsy Benham) with two children came from New Haven, Conn., in 1818. They came with an ox team and were on the road for eight weeks. They first settled on the farm now owned by sons of John Hayes. About 1823 Mr. Gray traded with Levi Barnum for the farm just north of the Hollow and lived in a log house which stood near the river on the west side of the road where he died in 1845. He had three children. Pamela, who was eight years of age when they came here, married James Green and they lived on a farm west of the Hollow, near the township line. She died in ——. George W., who was a baby in 1818, married Mahala Spurrier in 1842 and settled on a farm next west of James Green's. He died in 1888. His children were Martha, Nettie, Ellen, Mina and Dallas.

James M., who was born in 1822, married Eunice Bissell of Birmingham and lived on the old homestead. His second wife was Mrs. Brewer. He died in 1891, leaving a daughter, Millie.

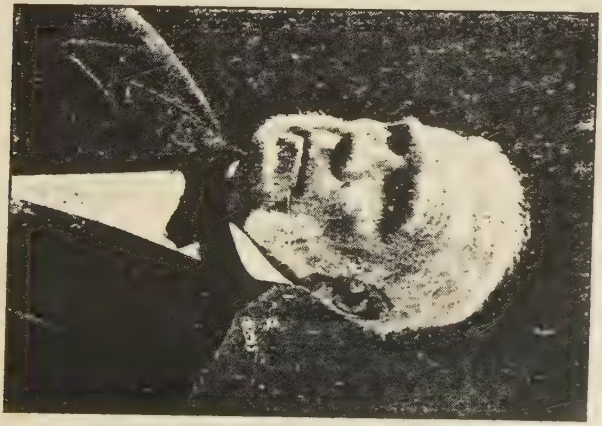
Three Barnum brothers, Levi, Ebenezer M., and Eli, came from Danbury, Conn., to Clarksfield. They were sons of Levi Barnum, who died in 1796. Their mother died in 1807. Levi Barnum was in business in Pittsburg in 1819, engaged in mak-



Smith Starr.



Samuel Stiles.



Edward E. Husted.

ing saddles. He had purchased land in Clarksfield and made such representations as to induce his brothers to move here. Ebenezer, at seven years of age, went to live with Jonas Benedict, whose son, Platt, was one of the founders of the village of Norwalk, O. At fifteen years of age he was apprenticed to Samuel Tweedy to learn the hatter's trade. In 1815 he married Betsy Nickerson and lived at Danbury for two or three years, then lived in New York for a year, following his trade. In June, 1819, he and Eli, with their families, left New York, going by stage to Philadelphia and hiring a team to carry them to Pittsburg. There they purchased ox teams and proceeded by New Lisbon and Wooster, entering Huron county at New Haven. They did not learn of the location of Clarksfield until they reached Peru. They arrived here in July, after a journey of two weeks from Pittsburg. Eli settled on the farm afterward owned by Benajah Furlong, east of the Hollow. He also owned the Dunham farm, southwest of Stilesburg, now owned (in part) by William Winans. In 1824 he and Allen Mead bought out Joseph Osyer, who owned the farm on Hartland Ridge, now known as the Eno Holiday farm, and Mr. Barnum moved there. He was the first Justice of the Peace elected in Hartland. He soon afterwards moved to Norwalk, and was the superintendent of the infirmary. He died in Norwalk. His children were Levi, Horace, David M., Henry, Lucy and Mary.

Ebenezer M. Barnum first lived on the farm across the road from his brother's, now known as the Fisher farm. Soon after their arrival, he and his wife were attacked with the chills and fever and Mr. Barnum became so ill that his life was despaired of, but he finally recovered, and his wife also. Mr. Barnum moved to Milan in a few years and worked for Henry Lockwood making hats, for several years. In 1829 he obtained from Richard Huyck a deed of thirty-one acres of land at the southwest corner of Hamlin's corners, (now Twaddle's) one mile east of Clarksfield village. He lived in a log house here for a time and later built a frame house. In 1857 he moved to the village into a house which had been built by Zelotus Barrett, which is now occupied by John Barnum. Here he died in 1868 and his wife in 1885. Their children were Francis, Mary, John N., Joseph S., William L., Stephen Gregory, Sarah A., and Ebenezer M., Jr. Francis and Mary died in infancy. John N. was born in 1820, and married Catherine Croxford in 1840. They first lived in the old log house on the home farm and then built the house at the Hamlin corners, now owned by John Howard. In 1856 they moved to the village into a house built by Warren Cooley, now owned by Vern Stiles. Mr. Barnum opened a store in the building which stood in the bank south of the Cobb store, which was built by David Stevenson. He afterward became the owner of the Cobb store and carried on business with Dr. Disbro. He afterward carried on the business alone until he retired from active business a few years ago. His children are Emma, Mary and Herbert. A son, Joseph, died some years ago. His wife, Catherine, died in 1886, and a few years afterward he married Elizabeth Norton and

they are now living in Clarksfield village.

Joseph Barnum was born in 1823, and married Sally Bacon of Ripley in 1845. He learned the trade of harness maker of Starr Hoyt and followed the business for a while and then lived on the Benajah Furlong farm for a time. From there he went to Ripley and then to Missouri, where he lived until his death in 1899. He was engaged in the mercantile business for many years.

William L. Barnum was born in 1825 and married Maria Scott in 1845. They lived in different places in this township. Mr. Barnum became a minister and now lives in Michigan. His first wife died and he is living with a second wife. He has a daughter, Marilla.

Stephen Gregory Barnum was born in 1828, and married Lucinda Norton in 1849. They moved to Missouri in 1855 and lived in Minnesota and Missouri until 1883, when Mr. Barnum died. They had two children, Susie and Charles, both of whom are deceased.

E. M. Barnum, Jr., died at the age of three years.

Sarah A. Barnum was born in 1833, and married Levi Stuck in 1855. They moved to Missouri very soon afterward, where she died in 1856.

On the 22d of July, 1819, soon after their arrival, the Barnum brothers sold their yoke of oxen to Captain Husted for $70 and purchased some pork, wheat, potatoes and whisky.

In 1818 and 1819 Captain Husted charged Levi Barnum for chopping, clearing and fencing some of his land, and June 25, 1819, he charged for twenty-seven bushels of potatoes planted at 62½ cents. He received from Barnum forty yards of shirting at 62½ cents per yard, and 168 pounds of tobacco at 50 cents per pound. In 1820, in the month of April, Levi Barnum moved here and settled on the west side of the road, north of Captain Husted's house, on a farm afterward owned by Abraham Gray, but now owned by Will Franklin. He soon bought out Solomon Gray and moved over to the east branch, where he built a mill, but soon sold, or traded with Asa Wheeler, and moved to the farm where he died, three-quarters of a mile south of the Hollow, the place being known as the Patch farm. Here he made improvements and built a large frame barn in 1827, which stood for seventy-one years, outlasting scores of other frame buildings. He died Aug. 8, 1833, at the age of 42. His wife was Elizabeth Cameron Smith. Long after the death of her husband she married Samuel Parker. She died in 1861 at the age of 70 years. Mr. and Mrs. Barnum's children were Mary Ann, Elizabeth, Fanny, Thomas, Joanna, Margaret and Catherine.

Mary Ann was born in 1817, and married William A. Patch. They lived on a farm south of the Hollow, near the Essex Call farm, but afterwards moved to the Barnum homestead. She died in 1897. Their children are Mary E., Anna and Thomas.

Elizabeth Barnum was born in Pittsburg in 1818. She married Orville Furlong. They lived east of Mr. Barnum's place, where Philander Barrett afterward lived, then moved to New London and then to Tennessee, where Mr. Furlong died. His widow came back to New London and died there in 1887. Their children are Rhoda and Elenor.

Fanny Barnum was born in 1825. She married Hiram Smith in 1854, and they lived in Norwalk. She died in 1897.

Thomas Barnum went to Putnam County, Ohio, about 1848 and taught school. He married one of his pupils and lived in Putnam County until his death in 1859.

Joanna Barnum married John Lucas and they lived in different places and finally went to Michigan. Mr. Lucas died many years ago and his widow died in 1891.

Margaret Barnum married Herrick Bentley and they lived on a farm between Clarksfield and Wakeman. Mr. Bentley died many years ago and his widow lives in Norwalk at this time. Their children were May and Arthur, the former being dead.

Catharine Barnum married Wilson Curtiss. They went to Michigan, where both died, the wife in 1896.

Levi Barnum's first purchases after his arrival were of bran, corn for samp, flour, wooden dishes, etc.

Henry T. Vanderveer came here in 1819, obtaining a deed of Lot 20 in the 4th section in the same year, but sold the south half of the lot to J. B. Trowbridge the same year, and the north half to Upton Clark in 1825. He probably lived somewhere near where Upton Clark built his house, on land now owned by Edward M. Day. In the year 1825 he was one day chopping a tree down and when the tree began to fall he saw a cow standing within reach of the branches. He ran to drive her away, but was caught himself and crushed to death. December 20, 1819, Captain Husted charged him with a coffin, $2.50. We know nothing more about the family.

Frederick Hamblin, (no relation to Hiel Hamlin) came to Clarksfield as early as 1819. The only reference to him we can find is in the township records and in Husted's account book. In 1820 the trustees contracted with him to build a bridge across the river at Clarksfield, undoubtedly the first bridge in town. They were to raise $75 out of township funds and the balance by subscription. There are several charges in Husted's account book, showing that Mr. Husted paid the subscriptions of several men and charged the amount to their accounts. Some of the items of Hamblin's account are as follows: Sept. 2d, 1820, to board, 106 meals at bridge, $7.50. 1822, to 30 card handles, 50 cents. Credit, by 43 pounds drag teeth at 33⅓ cents per pound, $14.34. By 18 pairs of cards, $10. He must have put in some of his time at making wood cards, which were very salable property in those days. Also: By 31 bushels wheat collected on subscription, $31. He must have been a hatter, or at least brought some hats here for sale, as further items indicate: By one hat to Indian, $1.25. By one hat to Capt. Pearse, $2.50. By Castor to Indian, $6.00. This last was a beaver hat and seems like an expensive hat for an Indian to wear. The whole bill for hats was $21.75. Hamblin did not complete the bridge, for we find that the County Commissioners made an appropriation of $25 "to Smith Starr and Levi Barnum to complete the bridge across the Vermillion river near Husted's mill in Bethel," on the 3rd of December, 1824.

Captain Husted had an account with Elijah Morris which began while he was still at Danbury and

the account ran until 1819, but merged into the account with Jachin Morris, who probably came here with Husted, because the account contains items like the following: "1817, November 1st, to one day of Jachin, sick." "Dec. 3rd, to pair of boots for Jachin." Husted charged Elijah Morris with 25 rods of land in Clarksfield, in September, 1817. Jachin worked for Mr. Husted, as the items like the following show: "To ½ day lost by headache." "To 2½ days lost, toothache." "July 13, 1818, to one day at Wheeler's raising." The accounts of other persons contain charges for work "by Jachin." In the year 1819 Jachin was working on his own account and boarded with Mr. Husted some of the time. Among his purchases were "deer skins for pantaloons, $4.50." "To a cotton shirt, $2.00." "To making skin pantaloons, $1.00." "To pair mogasons, 37½ cts." His accounts continue until December, 1821. What became of him, we are unable to learn. He might have been a cooper by trade, for he was credited with flour barrels to the amount of $12.26. In 1829 E. and J. Morris sold the whole of Lot 15, 3rd section, the same lot of which Philemon Peck's farm was a part, to Samuel Jennings.

In 1817 Jonathan Anderson, who had been a soldier and fought at Lundy's Lane, and his son, John, came to Florence, from Homer township, Courtland county, N. Y., (the same place from which Robert Fletcher and Dan Minor came) and the year following another son. Alanson and his wife, who was a sister of Simeon Blackman, followed. The latter settled in Florence Corners and the old "Anderson" house is yet one of the landmarks of the village. In two or three years John moved to the south line of Clarksfield township, obtaining the deed to his farm, which is a mile east of Barrett's Corners, and is now owned by W. K. Hoover, in 1821, from Benjamin Crampton, whose sister he married. He was a local preacher, and was a good man, but somewhat peculiar. He had a habit of addressing almost every man as "Bub," and this gave him the name of "Bub John." Mr. and Mrs. Anderson had no children and Solomon Hubbard, and his wife, Bythinia Gifford, took care of them at the end of their days. John died in 1865 at the age of 65, and his wife, Saphronia, in 1861, at the age of 61. Jonathan Anderson lived with his son John in the latter years of his life and died in 1845 at the age of 83.

It is probable that Henry Hopkins lived here in the winter of 1819–20, and taught school. He bought of Captain Husted venison at three cents per pound, pork, flour, etc. He received credit for "School Tax, $14.98." Moses B. Hopkins was born here Jan. 16, 1820, and was probably a son of Henry. We find the name of Moses B. Hopkins in J. J. Cobb's account book in 1841.

Levi Munson Bodwell came here in 1820, and settled on a farm one-half mile north of the Hollow. His mother was a half sister of Ebenezer Barnum. His first wife was Ann Eliza Vanderhoof, who died in 1840, at the age of 34. His second wife was Charlotte Day. He taught school in Wakeman in 1820, being the first male teacher in that township. In 1825 he moved away from Clarksfield, but returned by 1832.

In 1826 he deeded to the heirs of Eli Seger thirty acres of his farm, and in 1828, eighty acres to Smith Gray. In later years he lived on the Essex Call farm, the farm now occupied by Elmer Shays. He went to Kansas and died at Baldwin City. His children were Levi, Lester, Edwin, Joseph and Munson.

Levi Bodwell married Lucy Starr, Edwin married Melissa Starr and Joseph married Emma Barnum. Lester went east to live. Levi, Edwin and Munson live in Kansas. Joseph is in Alaska, but his wife lives in California. We learn that Horace Bodwell, who might have been a brother of L. M., went down into a well on the place of Levi Barnum, afterward owned by Abraham Gray, and was overcome by the "damps." He fell to the bottom and it was some time before the lifeless body was recovered. Omri Nickerson was the one who finally succeeded in getting a rope fast to it. In his account with Captain Husted he received credit for 18 cents for cutting frock for Mary Jane. In 1832 he received credit for $24 for "Henry's Exposition," (probably a book.) He is charged 18 cents "for a broom without a handle," and $10 for a fanning mill.

In 1821 John Hough came to Clarksfield from New York. He had learned the trade of saddle-tree and hame-maker of Benjamin Stiles and he married his step-daughter, Rebecca Trowbridge, who had come to Clarksfield in 1818. She died in 1827 at the age of 23 years. She left three children, two of whom died young and the third, Charles, who married a Miss Sanford, of Fitchville, went to California with Andrew Stevenson and others in 1852, and died there soon after his arrival. Mr. Hough married, for his second wife, Ruth Hill of Wakeman, a sister of Ben Hill, and had eight more children. Two died in infancy. Anne married Philo Oscar Stevenson and died in 1854 at the age of 24. Cordelia married William Denman and died some years ago. Ellen died in 1855 at the age of 17. William married Mary Barnes of Birmingham and died in 1872. Jonathan died in 1846 at the age of six years. Frances married Dr. Forde, of Kentucky, who died twenty years ago. She and her daughter are living in Cincinnati, Ohio. John Hough and wife went to Oberlin to live and died there in 1872, only a few days apart, followed in a few days by Charles Hoyt and William Hough. The Hough home was the farm just south of the village of Clarksfield, the place being owned by Calvin Johns at the present time. He followed the business of making hames and saddle trees as long as there was a demand for such goods. He had a log shop at the foot of the hill south of the house, by the side of the road, where Nunkey Hoyt used to work. He afterward built a frame shop back of his house where both worked as long as Mr. Hoyt was able to, and after that "Uncle Rob" Hurlbut did the iron work on the hames. He also carried on farming quite extensively, owning 250 acres of land. Mr. Hough was a man of strong character and very religious. He always did what he thought to be right, "though the heavens fall."

His accounts in the earlier days contain the usual charges for whisky, yet in later years he was an uncompromising opponent of the habit of

drinking. When the Underground Railroad was in operation he became one of the most fearless workers and is said to have carried over the line more than one thousand escaping slaves. He had a dark room in his house where the slaves were hidden until they could be taken to the next station. Among the charges in Captain Husted's account book are the following: Pint of whisky "to wash sheep by." To quart whisky "training day." To cherry coffin, $1.25. To coffin for wife, $3. To coffin for child, $2.50. 1828. To board from March to August, 21 weeks, $26.25. This indicates that Mr. Hough boarded with Mr. Husted for a time after the death of his wife. When Mr. Hough came here Charles Hoyt, or "Nunkey," as he was generally called, came with him. It is possible that Hoyt came first, in 1821, and Hough did not come until the next year, as shown by their accounts. Hoyt's account contains the following charges in 1821: To hauling wood for coal pit, 50 cents. To old house for shop, $5. Also other charges for hauling wood for coals. Mr. Hoyt lived with Mr. Hough until his death in 1872, when he was about ninety years old. He was unmarried, and little is known about his early history. He was a man of small stature and was liked by all. Omri Nickerson came here as early as 1821 and began working for Samuel Husted and boarded with him for a year and a half after that. He built a tannery at an early day, in 1825, perhaps, as shown by a charge in Husted's account, "to hay when after bark mill" in May, 1825. He had a shop of some kind soon after he came here, as shown by the following charges: "1821, to 12 light frame in shop." To building shop one foot longer than agreed." In September, 1824, he was charged for seven meals on raising day, which may have been the time when the tannery was raised. This tannery was located just south of the present grist mill. When the addition for the engine room of the mill was built, about 1850, in digging for the foundation one corner of an old tan vat was uncovered and a woodchuck hide in a good state of preservation was found. It might have been like the leather which entered into the construction of the "wonderful one hoss shay," "found in the pit where the tanner died." The land upon which the tannery was located was two acres which Nickerson purchased of Smith Starr in 1824 and it was sold to Samuel Husted in 1829. It was sold by him to George Conkey in 1829, but whether Conkey operated the tannery or not we are unable to say. In 1823 Nickerson received a deed of 100 acres of land in Lot 15, 4th section, the land now owned by Joel Rogers and wife on the New London road. Part of this land was owned by Worlin Carlton at the time of his death. He was a cousin of Joseph Nickerson and came from Connecticut. He went from here to Townsend after living here only a few years.

The first physician to make a settlement in the wilderness of Clarksfield was Andrew McMillan. He was of Scotch parentage but was born in the state of New York. About 1820 he came with his father's family to a farm near Monroeville, and in July, 1822, he came to Clarksfield. He was married in No-

Barrett Chapel and School House.
George Gregory's log house stood near the site of this Chapel.

Dr. McMillan.

vember of the same year to Effie D. Wheeler, daughter of Samuel Wheeler. He practiced medicine and studied, and in 1827 he graduated from the Ohio Medical college at Cincinnati. He experienced all the hardships of the life of a pioneer physician, riding through the woods at night, being treed by wolves, and such annoyances. He owned different pieces of land, but built the house where Mrs. Towsley lives and died there in 1849 at the age of 52. A row of marble slabs in the south cemetery tells a tale of sadness in connection with Dr. McMillan's family of children. The first child, John, died in 1824 at the age of sixteen days. Two infant sons died in 1826. In 1834 four more children, Effie, Andrew, William and Harriet, died of dysentery, between the 17th of July and the 20th of August. These comprised the whole of the children born before that time. Seven more children were born: Andrew, who died from an injury received in the pineries of Michigan; Harriet, who married Andrew J. Parkhurst and died at the age of 22; John, who was killed in a railroad accident in 1892 at the age of 51; Lucy, William Franklin, Mary and Charles Edwin, who are all living in the west. Dr. McMillan was caught by the tumbling rod of a threshing machine about 1837 and received severe injuries. After the death of Dr. McMillan in 1849, the family moved to Minnesota, where the mother died. Mrs. McMillan's mother, Mrs. Wheeler, died in Clarksfield in 1847 at the age of 84. Dr. McMillan, or "Doctor Mac," as he was familiarly called, was much respected in the community.

Ira Peck was born in Addison county, Vermont, in 1789, and came to Clarksfield in 1818, probably settling on the Ezra Dunham farm, a portion of which is now owned by W. H. Winans. He afterward lived in the northwest part of the township and built the barn on the farm now owned by Humphrey Butler. He also owned the farm known as the Bostwick farm. Mr. and Mrs. Peck raised a family of ten children, viz: Henry T., Philemon R., Amanda A., Riley R., Alvah M., Martha M., Calvin L., Argalus N., Samuel J., and Edward E. Henry T. Peck, or "Harry," as he was generally called, married Abbie Haskins and settled in Wakeman township, on the Florence road not far north of the Clarksfield line. His children's names are Warren, Royal, Byron, Dell, Ed, Wilmer, Henry, Virgil, Everett, Atlanta, Julia, Lavina and Alice. The widow is living in Wakeman.

Philemon Peck married Caroline Taintor of Hartland and lived on a farm on the Florence road, a short distance north of Clarksfield village. The names of his children are Erastus, Albert, Henry, Chancy, Josephine, Marcus and Meda. Albert and Chancy lost their lives in the Civil war.

Amanda Peck married Rufus Munger and died in Wisconsin.

Riley Peck married Maria Reynolds and lived on a farm next south of Harry Peck's place. His children were Arvilla, Celina, Charles, Ira and Cynthia.

Alvah Peck was born in 1816 and married Pamela Post. After her death he married her sister Fanny, who was the widow of Hiram Tower and a daughter of Isaiah Post of

Hartland. She died and his third wife was a lady from Rochester, O., where Mr. Peck lived for many years and where he died in 1899.

Martha Peck died single. Argalus Peck married Mary Taylor. He was an excellent school teacher, but his mind was clouded at intervals. He lived in various places, but his home was in New London at the time of his death. He became hopelessly insane before he died.

Calvin Peck married Rachael Spurrier and lived for a time in this township, but moved to Wisconsin. They came back and he went into the army and died of wounds received in battle. Samuel Peck married Julia Randall and now lives in Illinois. Edward Peck died young. Samuel is the only one of the family living.

Ira Peck died in 1861 and his wife in 1858, after her mind had been clouded for years. She used to be the terror of small children.

Benjamin Carman came here as early as 1822, and boarded with Benjamin Stiles for some years. He afterward lived in a log house on the Stiles farm, towards Charles Fisher's place. He was a surveyor and in later years moved to Norwalk and was county surveyor for some years.

In 1822 Jonathan Baldwin obtained a deed of one hundred acres of land on the New London road, next north of Zelotus Barrett's farm. There was no house upon it. Baldwin was a single man and lived at Barrett's for some years. He was an iron worker by trade and became dissatisfied with the prospect here and went away one day without telling where he was going. Nothing was heard of him for nineteen years, when word came from him, saying that he had a family and wished to come back to his farm, but had no means. John Knapp went to Cumberland Gap, Tenn., and brought the family here. A house was built and Baldwin lived in it until his death in 1868 at the age of 71 years. The widow and children continued to live there until the former died in 1890, and the place was then sold to Sherman Blackman, but a portion of the place had been previously sold to pay the expense of moving here and building the house.

Zelotus Barrett was a son of Philander Barrett and was born at Mendon, Ontaria county, N. Y., in 1798. His father died in 1814 and he came to New London. It is uncertain just when he came to this township, but it must have been during the first years of the settlement, as early as 1824. His first wife was Betsy Smith, a sister of Sherman and Major Smith, and they were married in 1821. She had two sons, Philander and Smith. She died in 1839, at the age of 34. Mr. Barrett's farm was on the New London road, near the south line of the township, the farm known as the "Knowlton" farm. Mr. Barrett was shaving lath one day, a good many years ago, and a cross-grained piece broke and let the drawing knife enter the knee joint. Amputation was performed and for the rest of his days Mr. Barrett stumped around on a wooden peg, which gave him the name of "Pegleg Barrett" to his acquaintances. He lived in New London township for many years and became a wealthy man. He died in 1876.

Salmon, or Zalmon, Rockwell, came here in 1819 and chopped seven acres for Captain Husted. In 1834 he

bought of John M. Smith a piece of land and sold it ten years later to Michael Shays. This land was on the west side of the New London road, south of the Major Smith farm. Rockwell lived on the east side of the road, just north of the widow Carpenter's house, about this time. He was a half-brother of Horace Porter, who lived nearly across the road. He went to Michigan and died there.

Stephen Day was a native of Rutland, Vermont. He came to Clarksfield as early as 1822, obtaining the deed to his farm of 100 acres in 1823. This farm was located just south of what was known as "Day's Corners," on both sides of the north and south road. The log house stood on the east side of the road in what is now John McDonald's orchard. The children were Stephen Ransom, Lucinda, Corydon, Alzina, David R., and Sally.

Stephen Day died in 1825, at the age of 39. The widow continued to live on the farm. Ransom, the eldest, a boy twelve years of age when his father died, became the main support of the family. In 1830, the widow married John Bates and had two more children, John and Silas.

Ransom Day married Maria Catharine Wood, only daughter of Ezra Wood. He bought the old homestead and lived there until Hiram Cunningham bought the east part of the farm in 1849 and then he built the frame house on the west side of the road, where he lived until his death. Their children are Arsula, Sarah, Lucinda, Nancy, Corintha, Stephen E., David and Ida, all living but Sarah and Corintha. Mr. Day died in 1876 at the age of 63, and his wife in 1880 at the age of 62.

Lucinda Day married William Hendryx. Corydon Day went west and died. Alzina Day married John Day. David R. Day married Aurilla Blackman. Sally Day married Reuben Tripp. Arsula Day married Johannus McCord and they live in Oregon. Sarah married Carlton Clark and died in 1864 at the age of 24. Lucinda married Walter Bissell and is the present wife of Truman Edwards and lives in Fairfield. Nancy is the present wife of Carlton Clark. Stephen married Alice Litchfield and lives east of Philander Barrett's corners. Corintha died when a young lady. David married Jessie French and lives in Brighton. Ida married Cyrus Bidwell and lives at Bedford, O.

Augustus Porter obtained a deed of a tract of land on the south side of the 3d section, in 1824, but he lived here in 1822. He lived near the bank of the creek between the Stiles settlement and the New London road, between the Medina road and the section line road. He was a man of violent disposition and small boys had a wholesome fear of him and dreaded to pass his house. His wife was a sister of Dan Minor and Mrs. Asa Wheeler. He moved from here to Townsend and his wife died there. He was sent to the penitentiary for a vile crime and died there.

In 1811 Town Clark and his brother Upton, with their widowed mother and some younger children, came to Florence from Onandaga county, N. Y. The two brothers went to Greenwich to live in 1818 and to Clarksfield in 1823. Town Clark married Philotha Case of New London and moved to Seneca county, where he died.

Upton Clark married Sally Day, Dec. 28, 1819. She was a sister of Ephraim Day. Their house was built near the present residence of Edward Day. He received the deed of this land from Henry Vanderveer in 1825. In 1839 he purchased from Ira Starr the farm now owned by his son Carlton. Their children were Augustus F., Elias W., Olive, Samuel J., Rollin A., Calvin C., Sarah E., Emily E., and William F.

Rollin married Mahala Case and lived for a time on the farm next south of the farm owned by Henry Stiles about 1837. He now lives in Kansas. Calvin married Sarah Day and after her death, her sister Nancy. They live where Upton Clark did. Emily married Reuben Rogers and they live in New London. William married Libbie Rogers and they live in Iowa. The other children died unmarried. Upton Clark died in 1865 at the age of 69, and his wife in the same year at the age of 68.

In 1817 Daniel Bills came from Connecticut to Hartland and settled on Hartland Ridge, at Miller's Corners. He married Hannah Waldron, a daughter of Joseph Waldron of New York state, but afterward of Hartland, for his second wife. He was a brother of Elijah Bills. The children were Lothrop, Ortency, Roby, Daniel, Sherman, Mindwell, Hannah, Myron, Roxana and Spencer.

Lothrop was the son of the first wife and did not live at home much after they came here. His wife was Lucy Smith.

Ortency was born in 1813 and married Taylor Starr. She died in 1841. Roby was born in 1813 and died in 1893, unmarried. Daniel was born in 1820 and was said to have been the first white male child born in Hartland. He married Margaret, daughter of Jacob Clawson. They lived on the farm now owned by Andrew Blackman for some time and about 1857 bought the Worlin Carlton place, on the New London road south of Clarksfield village. He died in 1898. His children living are Mrs. George Lee, Mardie, (Shays) Donna, (Blakeman) and Sherman.

Sherman Bills was born in 182–. He ran away from home when he was 17 years old and went west, dying in California, unmarried.

Mindwell Bills was born in 1824 and married Sereno Manchester and after his death she married a Mr. Robinson and lives in Illinois. Her daughter, Ortency Manchester, married Thomas McKim and died quite a number of years ago. Mrs. Robinson is the only one of the Bills family living.

Hannah C. Bills was born in 1827 and married Burton French. They lived in Wakeman.

Myron H. Bills was born in 1829 and married Martha Clawson, daughter of John G. Clawson. He hung himself some years ago. He lived near Norwalk. Roxana Bills was born in 1831 and married Charles Shelton. (No relative of the Wakeman family.)

Spencer C. Bills was born in 1833 and married Carrie Parson. He died in Indiana.

In 1824 Mr. Bills traded farms with Daniel Minor and moved to Clarksfield, on the place now owned by Charles Fisher, and built the house now occupied by Mr. Fisher. He died in 1862 at the age of 80 years. He was a soldier in 1812. His wife died in 1842 at the age of 47 years.

Daniel Minor was born in Homer, Cortland county, N. Y., and came to Ohio with his father in 1810 and settled near Rocky river, Cuyahoga county. His father soon died and he returned to Homer for school, but returned to Ohio in 1819, settling in Huron county. Where he lived and just when he came to Clarksfield, we are unable to say, but it was undoubtedly about this time that he came. His farm was in the west part of the township, south of Stilesburg. He married Lydia Bennett of Seneca county, Jan. 7, 1823. In February, 1824, he exchanged farms with Daniel Bills, as mentioned above, and settled on Hartland Ridge, where he kept a tavern for many years. He was the first postmaster in Hartland and held the office for twenty-one years. He and his wife both died in 1878.

Joseph Nickerson was born in Franklin, Putnam county, N. Y., July 4, 1793. In 1812 he married Nancy A. Ghrist, who was born in Hartford, Conn., in 1792. In 1824 they moved from Danbury, Conn., to Clarksfield, settling on a farm a half mile north of the Hollow, on the place now owned by J. N. Barnum, moving into a house which had been built by Ezra Wildman, on the east side of the river. Mr. Nickerson was a hatter by trade and used to work in Milan. At one time the family lived in Ebenezer Barnum's log house, while Mr. Nickerson was at Milan. Mr. Barnum's wife was a sister of Mr. Nickerson. About 1836 they sold their farm and bought another on the Medina road, near East Clarksfield, the one owned by their son, E. B. Nickerson. In his account with Captain Husted he received credit for a castor hat, $8.00; for a hat for Thomas, $4 50; for a hat for Mr. Husted, $6.00 The children were Rev. William H., who married Charlotte Hill of Wakeman and who is deceased; Joseph G., who married Emeline Barnes and who is dead; Ebenezer B., who married Mary Hand, and who lives on the old place; (their children were Hattie, Mary, Will and Charles, who lost his life while a soldier.) John S., who married Louisa Edwards and who is dead; Henry L., who is a minister in Indiana. His wife was Mary Singer. Mr. Nickerson died in 1881, and his wife in 1866.

Joseph Osyer moved from Canada to Berlin and in 1820 to Hartland Ridge, settling on the farm known as the Eno Holiday farm. In 1824 he sold out his place and moved to Clarksfield, living in a log house on the farm of Benjamin Stiles, back of Charles Fisher's house. He used to make many shingles and had a shed near his house where he used to shave the shingles. The Stiles boys and others of the neighborhood used to like to go there and watch him at work. He received $2 per thousand for his shingles, and the price seems small when we consider that every shingle was split and shaved by hand, and made of the very best oak or whitewood timber.

Joseph Osyer's wife was a direct descendant of the eminent divine, Russell Bigelow. Their children were Sally M., Joseph M., Consider V., and Lavilla B., also Polly G., an adopted daughter. Mr. Osyer moved to Townsend about 1827 and died there in 1833, at the age of about 63 years. His wife, Abigail, died in Michigan in 1852 at the age of 73.

Cyrus Waggoner was a son of George and Mary Waggoner and was born in Cayuga county, N. Y., in 1802. In 1824 he married Lavilla Bigelow Osyer, mentioned above. They lived in a log house near Mr. Osyer's in Clarksfield. They probably moved away at the same time as Mr. Osyer's family. Mr. Waggoner died from a kick of a horse in 1850 in Michigan, and his wife also died in Michigan. Their children were Marshall O., born in 1826 in Clarksfield, William T., Monroe B., Cyrus E. G., Mary A., James M., and Joel V. Marshall O., the only one living, is a well known lawyer of Toledo. He is an own cousin of Clark Waggoner of Toledo.

In 1823 Benjamin Benson sold to J. M. and J. Osyer and C. Waggoner the land afterward owned by Worlin Carlton, and in 1829 they sold it to Wm. Townsend, who sold it to Carlton.

In 1811 Elisha Smith, with his wife, three sons, Sherman, Austin and Major, with a daughter, Betsey, started from near Syracuse, N. Y., with a team and wagon and headed for Ohio. When they reached the Allegheny river, a boat was purchased and the whole outfit loaded upon it. They floated down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to the town of Cincinnati, then a place of something over two thousand inhabitants. From there they went by team to Springfield, O. Elisha was an artificer in the war of 1812 and shod oxen and horses, while the eldest son, Sherman, also served in the army for six months. Elisha and his wife both died in 1814, only a few weeks apart. In 1815 the brothers came to New London. Sherman was the eldest and the care of the younger brothers devolved upon him. The sister was bound out to a man at Springfield. Sherman heard that she was misused, so he went there and stole her away and brought her to New London. He was sued for abducting her and gave his note for $100 in settlement, but it was never paid. The sister became the wife of Zelotus Barrett. In 1825 Sherman married Caroline Knapp and moved to Clarksfield, because he found he could not obtain a good title to the land he had bought in New London. He settled on the place now owned by James Crandall. In 1862 he bought Simeon Hoyt's farm and lived there until his death. He operated a tannery for some years. Mr. Smith was the first township clerk in New London township. His children were Sarah, who married George Bissell; Sabra, who married Benjamin Fanning; Mina, who married Augustus Fox; and Emeline, who married Andrew Blackman. All are living. Mr. Smith was born in Connecticut and died in 1889 at the advanced age of 94 years. His wife died in 1892 at the age of 82.

Major Smith, the youngest brother, married Eliza Knapp and settled on the farm across the road from his brother's, the farm now owned by Frank Livermore. He moved to another farm on the New London road, (where his widow and grandson, Austin Smith, and his wife, are now living), in later years. They had one daughter, Dolly, who married Wesley Smith for her first husband and William F. Barnum for her second husband. Major Smith was born in Onandaga county, N. Y., in 1809, and died in 1885.

Abraham Gray, a son of Joseph Gray, was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1781. He married Anna Starr, a sister of Smith Starr. He moved to Sullivan county, N. Y., in 1810. In 1825 he came from the town of Mammakating, in Sullivan county, N. Y., to Clarksfield, arriving here Sept. 14. He moved into the log house which Levi Barnum had built on the farm north of Captain Husted's, the farm being now owned by William Franklin. The house stood some distance north of the corner, and back from the road and an old pear tree still marks the location of the house. This place was the home of Mr. Gray and his family for many years. Mr. Gray and his wife had a large family of children. Their names were Smith S., Pamela, Erastus, Peter S., Deborah, Lydia, Pamela, Sarah, Samuel D., Hiram H., Orlando and Harriet.

Smith Starr Gray was born in 1807. He married his cousin, Mary Starr. They lived on a farm about three-fourths of a mile east of the village of Clarksfield, where Philo Stone now lives. After the death of his wife in 1853 he married Anna Richardson and went to Iowa, where he died in 1859.

Pamela, 1st, died young. Erastus was born in 1810. He went to Norwalk about seventy years ago and engaged in business. In 1867 he married Mrs. Eliza Parker of Norwalk. He died in 1889, leaving no issue.

Peter Starr Gray was born in 1812 and married Lucy Stiles in 1834. After her death he married Alice Knapp in 1837. They moved to Iowa, where Mr. Gray died in 1884. Their children are Lucy and Abraham.

Deborah Gray was born in 1814 and married Edward Husted in 1831. She died in 1884.

Lydia Gray was born in 1817 and married Henry Sedgwick Barnes in 1835 and died in 1885.

Pamela Gray was born in 1819 and married William Squire in 1837. They lived in Wakeman township and moved to Iowa. Their children are George, Anna, Hiram, Wilbur and Emory. Sarah Gray was born in 1821 and married Hoyt Husted in 1837. She died in 1858.

Samuel D. Gray was born in 1823 and married Mary Scott in 1846. She died and in 1870 he married Anna Cornelia Stone, widow of Hoyt Husted. They are both living in Oberlin. Mr. Gray was a farmer and miller by occupation until his health failed. His wife died while they were living in the west. His children are LeGrand, Harriet and Minor.

Hiram H. Gray was born in 1827 and in 1845 married Jane Rogers of Bronson and they moved to Iowa, where they are yet living. Their children are Rollin, Cora, Frank and Kate.

Orlando and Harriet Gray died young. Abraham Gray died in 1842 at the age of 60, and his wife in 1844 at the age of 56.

Seldon Freeman lived here as early as 1825. He owned the Major Smith place, now owned by Austin Smith, at one time. He moved west and died there. His son Richard married Rachel Porter.

Willis Case came to New London in 1818, and to Clarksfield as early as 1825, settling on the farm now owned by his grandson, Orris Case. He was a tanner and carried on the business for many years. He had sons George, Charles and Lemuel. His second

wife was Ruth Ann Stiles, a sister of Benjamin Stiles. He died in 1849 at the age of 72, and his wife in 1854 at the age of 74.

George Case married a daughter of William Blackman, and Lemuel married a daughter of Jacob Clawson.

John Wriker lived somewhere in the south part of the township in 1826. His wife was a sister of Hiram Harris. His daughter Rachael married Daniel Hubbell and another daughter, Wealthy, married Daniel Hubbell's son William, and another daughter, Sarah, is the wife of James Pollock of this township. The Mrs. Hubbell both lived in this township recently. The wife of Oliver Minor of Hartland is another daughter.

Linus Palmer came from Fairfield county, Conn., in 1818 to Fitchville. He married Jemina Rowland and lived in Clarksfield in 1826. He moved to Fitchville and back to Clarksfield several times. He first lived in the house now owned by Mrs. Mary Johnson, near Rowland's Corners. He also lived in the hotel at Clarksfield. His children were Marcus, Elizabeth, (Townsend) Debbie, Henry, Sarah, (Hibbard) Edwin and Albert. Elizabeth and Sarah are the only ones living. Mr. Palmer died in 1860 and his wife in 1880.

Israel Thompson Mead lived here as early as 1826. He lived on what is known as the Bills farm on the New London road, now owned by Lydia Rogers. He was a brother to Ira Starr's wife. He and his eldest son, Platt, died of cholera in 1832.

Essex Call was a son of Cyrus Call, who was the first settled minister between Cleveland and the "Indian lands" when he lived in Berlin. The family moved from Essex county, N. Y., to Mentor, Lake county, O., about 1815. In 1819 they moved to Berlin, Erie county. In 1823 Essex moved to Clarksfield and settled on a farm a mile and a half south of Clarksfield Hollow, the place being occupied by Elmer Shays at present, where he lived until his death. In 1827 he married Mary Town of New London. He died in 1859 at the age of 56, and his wife in 1851 at the age of 43. Their children were Manly, Sarah, Elizabeth, Abigail, Noble, William, Essex, Mary, Samuel and Harriet.

Manley married Mary Ann Croxford and lived in Clarksfield for a time, but now lives in Ashland, O. Their children are Mary Ann, Joseph, Fremont, Catherine, Charles and Robert.

Sarah Call married Horace Webb and their children are Rozela (deceased) Sydney, Adela, Dora, Edith, Ina and Manly. Sarah Call died in Clarksfield in 1877.

Elizabeth Call married Anthony Shipman in 1857 and they lived on the Butler road in Clarksfield until quite recently, but now live in New London. Their children are William and Grant, who live on their father's farm in Clarksfield and Irene, who lives in New London.

Abigail Call married David Webb and they live in Indiana. Their children are Edgar, Luella and Ernest.

Noble Call married Margaret Merrill. She died in two years and he then married Mary Burton. They live in Norwalk. Their children are Burton and Grace.

William Call went to Washington territory and his whereabouts are unknown. Essex Call died young. Mary Call married Charles Alger and

she died in 1877.

Samuel Call married Ada Bradley and they live in New London. They have a son Charles.

Harriet Call married T. R. Grinold and she died in 1877. They had three children, Myrtie, Ada and Clayton.

Allen Blackman, a brother of Simeon, owned one hundred acres of land north of the Hayes mill. He lived in a log house near where Henry Hayes now lives, and never near Mr. Fish's. He moved from Clarksfield to Florence in 1829, came back again and about 1839 moved to a farm on the Butler road near Whitefox station purchasing it from Benajah Furlong. About 1841 he moved to Indiana. During his early years in Clarksfield he used to make potash for Captain Husted, as items in Captain Husted's account book show. The same account shows about ninety charges for whisky between the years 1821 and 1824. His children were Alanson, Josiah, Almond, Levi, Czarina, Almira, Harriet, Aurilla and Rodney. Czarina married Eli Pixley. Aurilla married David R. Day. Rodney was killed by the falling of a tree one election day soon after the settlement of this township. Mr. Blackman died in Illinois.

Ephraim Day was a son of Dr. Samuel Day who was a brother of Stephen Day and was born at Underhill, Vermont, in 1804. His mother died when he was eight years old and the family was broken up and he had to work where he could. In 1819 he went to Chenango county, N. Y. In February, 1821, he and three brothers, John, Josiah and William, started on foot for Ohio. Josiah had come out the year before to "spy out the land." They settled in New London and the father and the rest of the children (there were eighteen originally) came the next year. Ephraim remained at home until he was of age then began work for himself by chopping timber at fifty cents per acre. With his savings he purchased a tract of land in Clarksfield, which he afterward sold and purchased another piece of timber land. He came to Clarksfield to live in 1826, or about that time. He added to his original purchase until he became the owner of three hundred acres of land. In 1833 he married Sarah Parker, daughter of Samuel Parker, of Clarksfield. Their home was on the Fitchville road, southwest of Clarksfield. The old house was destroyed by fire only a few months ago. The most of the farm is now owned by their son Edward. Their children were George, who died young; Harriet, who died in 1865; Arriette, who married Joel Rogers and died in 1877; Edward M., who married Cynthia Waugh; Elmer P., who died in 1850, and Isabel who died in 1850. Mr. Day died in 1872 and his widow is still living with her son.

David Lee was born in England and was brought to this country when three years old and lived in the state of New York. He married Mercy Barber. He moved to Townsend township, Huron county, Ohio, in 1817. He erected the first sawmill in that township on Rattlesnake Creek, on the farm afterwards owned by Benjamin Benson. In 1820 he was one of the township trustees. Some time between this time and 1826 he

moved to Clarksfield and settled on the next farm south of Andrew Blackman's, where Alexander Twaddle since lived. There were marks of Indians on this farm. Mr. Lee's children went to school at Barrett's Corners, traveling along a path through the woods, marked by a line of blazed trees. They used to be frightened by wolves. The children were Sally, who married Alexander Twaddle, and who is still living on the old place; David, Arvilla, Emily (who died long ago) and Reuben, who is living in Michigan. Mr. Lee was in the war of 1812. He was a tanner and shoemaker and worked at his trades for many years and his shop was an attractive place for the boys of the neighborhood, who loved to hear him tell stories. He died in 1866 at the advanced age of 99 years and 11 months.

Roswell Manchester was descended from Thomas Manchester, who was a resident of the colony of New Haven, Conn., in 1639. Roswell, who was born in Vermont, and his brother, Thomas, moved to Newberry, Geauga county, Ohio, about 1815, where Roswell built the first house in the hamlet of Fullertown in 1816. It was built of split whitewood logs. At some time previous to 1826 he came to Clarksfield and settled northwest of the Hollow, on the farm now owned by Thomas Cummings, and the house which he built some time afterward is still standing, with its huge fireplaces and chimney. Mr. Manchester's children were Harriet, who married Cyrus Minkler; Dwight; Irena, who married Mr. White and Sereno, who married Mindwell Bills. All are dead with the possible exception of Dwight. Mr. Manchester died in 1877 at the of 91, and his wife in 1879 at the age of 82. He served as a soldier in the war of 1812.

William Hendryx was a son of Benjamin Hendryx of New London, who accidentally shot himself, and brother of Mrs. Hiram Harris. His wife was Lucinda Day, and he lived in a log house on the farm now owned by Andrew Blackman, south of the brick house and farther back from the road. The site is marked by some fruit trees at this time. He lived here as early as 1824, but sold his farm to Isaac VanHouton in 1832 and went to Illinois, where they died.

John Day, a brother of Ephraim Day, lived in Clarksfield in 1826. He owned the Dunham farm, now owned by W. H. Winans. He married Polly Corey of New London, in 1817, and afterward Amanda Carman and had a little family of fourteen children. He and his wife separated in later years. He sold his farm to Ezra Dunham in 1838. His oldest son, John, married Alzina Day.

In 1822 Mr. Day purchased sixty acres of land north of Hayesville, and in 1823 purchased twenty acres more of the same lot of Allen Blackman. This land was a part of the Vincent place.

Richard Huyck lived in the township in 1826 and before. He is said to have kept a sort of store, but we do not know where he lived, unless it was upon the land which he sold to E. M. Barnum. Nathan Reed lived on the New London road, where Ira Starr afterward lived.

Harvey Webb was a brother of Ephraim Webb, He was a householder here in 1826, as were also Harvey Smith, John Gray and John

Harmon, but we do not know where they lived.

John M. Smith was a son of John and Frances Smith of Thompkins county, N. Y. He married Emeline Rowland and they came to Clarksfield in June, 1826. They lived in a log house which stood west of the Michael Shays home on a road which used to run from the New London road near Ira Starr's store west to the road above Willis Case's. Mr. Smith obtained the deed of fifty acres of land here in 1828 and sold it to Benjamin Stiles in 1835. He died in Clarksfield in 1840, and his wife died in Oberlin in 1863. Their children were Elizabeth and M. Frances, who were born in New York state; J. Wesley, Henry W., and Emma, born in Clarksfield. Elizabeth married Daniel Prosser and they lived in New London and Clarksfield townships and Michigan. She died in Wakeman in 1897. Her children are Edwin S., Henry A. and Wesley A.

M. Frances Smith married Dr. A. P. Tuttle, who practiced medicine in Clarksfield with Dr. Bunce in 1845 and 1846. Dr. and Mrs. Tuttle then moved to North Amherst. The Doctor died in 1895 and his wife in 1897. They have one son living in Toledo, Henry by name.

J. Wesley Smith married Dolly Smith, a daughter of Major Smith, and they are both dead, leaving one son, H. Austin Smith of Clarksfield.

Henry W. Smith married Eveline Ells of New London. He served in the army during the Rebellion and was killed in battle.

Emma C. Smith married Milo Trowbridge and lived in Oberlin, but now lives in Cleveland.

This properly closes the first period of the settlement of the township while it was called Bethel. In 1827 the population of the township was reported to be 287. In 1820 the village and personal property tax for the township amounted to $11.70.

On the 3d day of November, 1820, "the inhabitants of Bethel were legally warned for the purpose of building a bridge across the Vermillion river." This was, without doubt, the bridge at the "Hollow." Samuel Husted, Smith Starr and Levi Barnum were appointed by the trustees to superintend the building of it. September 3, 1821, Ephraim Webb gave bond as township treasurer. In April, 1822, we have the first record of an election of township officers. Some of the offices were different from any of the present time and have been discarded and the duties performed by other officers. The election was as follows: Levi Barnum, Clerk; Aaron Rowland, Josiah Kilburn and Benjamin Carman, Trustees; Jason Thayer and William Howard, Overseers of the Poor; Ziba Thayer and James White, Fence Viewers; Eli Seger and Smith Starr, Appraisers and Listers; Ephraim Webb, Treasurer; Eli Barnum, Nathan Minor, Constables; Josiah Kilburn, Joseph Osyer, Levi Barnum, Eli Seger, Eli Barnum, Ira Peck, Stephen Post, Smith Starr and Allen Blackman, Supervisors of the Highway. It will be remembered that Clarksfield and Hartland were together at this time. Kilburn, Howard, White, Minor and Osyer lived in Hartland. Benjamin Stiles was elected Justice of the Peace, Dec. 6, 1820. In 1824 Bethel was divided into six road districts, Clarksfield having four and Hartland two. In 1825 we find

the first instance of "warning out of town," John Kelcy being notified to "depart the township." In 1825 Joseph Waldron received two dollars for putting up guide boards. In April, 1825, after the separation of the townships the following officers were elected in Clarksfield: Andrew McMillan, Clerk; Asa Wheeler, Jr., Platt Sexton and Sheldon Freeman, Trustees; Samuel Husted and John Hough, Overseers of the Poor; Ira Peck and Andrew McMillan, Fence Viewers; Smith Starr, Lister and Andrew McMillan, Appraiser of Property; Aaron Rowland, Treasurer; Levi Barnum and Stiles Webb, Constables; John Wriker, John Hough, Stephen Post, Ezra Rowland and Harvey Webb, Supervisors. In May the trustees divided the township into four school districts and made a list of the householders, forty-four in number.

### *First Events.*

Samuel Stiles, who was born November 13th, 1818, was without doubt, the first white child born in the township and Bethiah Wheeler was the first girl. Dorothy Benson, who was born January 9th, 1819, was probably the third white child born here. The first death, as before stated, was that of Ephraim Seger, which occurred on the 27th or 28th of August, 1818. He had been sent on an errand by his father and when he returned, was set to work picking up chips to put on a log heap. He was soon heard to exclaim, "what has bit me!" A large rattlesnake was found in the weeds and was quickly put into the burning log heap. It was found that the boy had been bitten on the wrist and he died three days afterward. In 1820 Horace Bodwell went down into Levi Barnum's well, a very deep one, on the Abraham Gray place, and was overcome with the "damps," and fell to the bottom. Omri Nickerson went down and after several attempts succeeded in fastening a rope to the body and it was drawn out, but life was extinct. Two deaths by falling trees, those of Henry Vanderveer and Rodney Blackman, occurred soon after the settlement of the town.

The first wedding in the township was that of Zara C. Norton and Cynthia Post, on the 14th day of October, 1818, and the second was that of Obadiah Jenney and Hester Paul.

Captain Husted, who always had an eye to the "main chance," saw the great inconvenience of the absence of a grist mill and soon set to work to supply that deficiency. He began the work of building a mill in April, 1818, and it was finished in September. Samuel Townsend was evidently the foreman, judging by the wages paid, $2.37½ per pay. Obadiah Jenney and Elial Palmer worked at $1.50 per day. Mordecai Jenney and Jonathan Sherman worked a few weeks at $1.00 per day and were evidently not skilled workmen. The whole expense of the construction of the mill was $1503.90, and the items were as follows: Labor, $710.65; irons, $180; stones, $100; bolts, $50; lumber, $30; nails, $13.25; ditch, $120; board, $300. The most of this sum was borrowed of Benjamin Stiles. The dam had a foundation of rock and has not had as many mishaps as the most of mill dams. The mill stood near the center of the present road running west from the village of

Clarksfield, in front of the Daniels house and one of the old mill stones is doing duty as a horse block in front of that house. It was made from a granite rock. The mill was an unhandy building, two stories high and all the grain had to be carried up a steep, winding stairway. It had one run of stones. The stream went dry in the summer and those settlers who did not lay up a supply of flour and meal had to go to some other mill. Before this mill was built the settlers here went to Merry's mill at Milan or to Richland county. This mill stood for about twenty years. The first saw mill in the township was built by Smith Starr in 1820. It stood east of the Hollow on the bank of Spring Brook, some distance south of the road and some remains of the dam are yet to be seen. The dam once broke and the flood of water cut a channel through the road at the foot of the east hill. About 1823 Levi Barnum built a saw mill on the east branch of the Vermillion river, short distance north of Rowland's Corners. He sold out to Asa Wheeler, Jr., and Joseph Bartholamew in a few years. It thus appears that Clarksfield was well supplied with mills early in the settlement of the township.

Benjamin Benson says: "The first trading establishment, if it be worth name, was opened by Richard T. Huyck in the Hollow. He sold rum, a few articles of stone ware, a trifling amount of groceries and called it a store. Some of the inhabitants would meet there; the rum was good for the men to get drunk on, and but little else." We think that Captain Husted must have been the first and principal merchant in town, for his old account book shows that he sold all kinds of merchandise very soon after he came here. In a few years (probably after he had built his frame house at the Hollow) he built a store across the street from his house, about where the hotel now stands. About 1830 it was moved further east to make room for the hotel. It was a long, low two story frame building and fronted the east, after it was moved. In the later years of its existence the front part was used for a store and the rear for a dwelling. Mr. Husted's account books contain the names of men of New London, Fitchville, Hartland, Wakeman, Florence and Brighton, as well as Clarksfield. Some of the articles sold were whiskey, tobacco, flour, horse and ox hides, salt, window sash, potatoes, fish, wooden dishes, cotton cloth, bear skins, kettles, young bears, pups, deer skins, cranberries, hat splints, ox yokes, bear meat, tallow, deer meat, (salt, dried and hams,) hoes, scythes, hats, apple trees and coffins. Frequent mention of Indians is made. Benson says: "Of money there was but little in use, for the reason that there were no markets for grain, and but little to dispose of if there had been. Labor was reckoned at a dollar per day, but a bushel of wheat would pay for that day's labor, although it was nominally worth but thirty-seven cents. Thus, the products of the soil constituted the articles of traffic, and supplied the place of bank paper, or the better currency of gold and silver coin. Speaking of barter, it would have been truly diverting if a record had been kept of the many queer exchanges that were made both by the men, and the women at that

early period. And if one should now offer to swap toadstools for old socks or live skunks for 'possum fat, it would not be more ludicrous."

There have been many other stores in the township, but their history will be considered at a later date.

The first settlers, coming as they did from New England, were people of considerable education as a rule, and they began to erect school houses very soon after they were established in their new homes. Captain Husted gave Ezra Wood credit for one day's work at school house in December, 1818. The first school house in the township was built of logs, south of the Hollow not far from the Hough house, in 1819 and Miss Alzina Barker was the first teacher. This building was burned in 1829. It was supposed that some of the young men set fire to it in hopes of getting a better building. A frame building was soon afterward built just north of the river on the east side of the road. Soon after the first school house was built at the Hollow another was erected in the Stiles settlement some distance south of the present village of West Clarksfield. During the first years the schools were supported by those inhabitants who sent children to school, the expense being borne according to the number sent. But three months of school were taught in a year.

During the first four years of the new settlement the inhabitants had to go to Florence, or, perhaps, New London, for their mail. In 1821 a postoffice was established at Clarksfield with Smith Starr as postmaster, and he held that office until 1853, with the exception of two short intervals. We give a list of the earlier postmasters, with date of their commissions:

Smith Starr, May 23, 1821.
Frederick A. Wildman, Feb. 9, 1840.
Smith Starr, June 3, 1841.
Frederick A. Wildman, May 28, 1846.
Smith Starr, Aug. 22, 1849.
James S. Porter, July 16, 1853.
Joshua B. Bissell, June 19, 1860.
Geo. W. Jerauld, July 13, 1861.

There was no change after this for twenty-four years. The second of these men, Mr. Wildman, has just passed away. (1899.) It is said that the first mail route which supplied this office was from Medina to Norwalk and Paul Lebo, a Frenchman, was the mail carrier. In the early history of New London we learn, also, that a mail route was established between Ashland and Florence and that Paul Lebo was the mail carrier. It is said that he carried the mail on foot, but he must have used a horse part of the time for Captain Husted charged him for horse feed at different times. The mail carriers of that period experienced many hardships, traveling through the woods and swamps, across swollen creeks and rivers.

The first distillery in town was built by Henry Barber in 1819. Some entries in Captain Husted's account book indicate the date: 1819, Sept. 3. To chopping on still yard, $5.00 To paying for brick, $4.12½. To 8½ bushels corn, $4.25. To grinding corn and rye, $1.00. To 16½ bushels of corn $8.25. Credit: 1819, Dec. 7. By 5½ gallons whiskey, $2.75. Dec. 10. By 6 gallons whiskey, $3.00. By keeping 6 hogs one week, 75 cents. By keeping 1 cow one week, 25 cents. This business was carried on by Mr. Barber for a year or two only. Benjamin Benson mentions this distil-

lery and says: "It would have astonished you to see the instantaneous effect produced by the smell of the whiskey jug; every tongue was at once set at liberty (the historian must tell the truth.) It is no exaggeration to say that you will seldom find a more sober, grave and thoughtful set of inhabitants than were the inhabitants of Clarksfield; but these virtues were always more apparent when the whisky barrel was empty. A few years after the beginning of the settlement, a whisky still was found in Clarksfield "Hollow." It was got up by Henry Barber and involved a seeming paradox, for the settlers both approved and disapproved of it at the same time. Do you give it up? Why, then, I will tell you. They loved the whisky, and so far approved of the still, but they disapproved of it because it did not make whisky enough, as the following incidents will tend to illustrate. A dance was about to come off rather unexpectedly when it was found, to the great grief of all concerned, that there was not a drop of whisky about the establishment. What must be done? There was no alternative; the grain had to pass through the various operations of grinding, mashing and distilling before the delicious beverage could reach the festive scene, which had to suffer several days' delay before the pleasing revel could be brought about.

On another occasion, a social evening party was gotten up; there was no whisky on hand, so that as usual, they had recourse to the still. But the liquor had been run so low that day that what came next had scarcely any spirit in it. They contrived, however, to get a sufficient quantity of the stuff together, on which, after heating and sweetening and drinking somewhat less than a gallon apiece of the mixture, they made out to get a little exhilarated." Our readers should not infer from the above that the pioneers of Clarksfield were unusually fond of whisky. They were no more so than their neighbors. Coming from New England at a time when the great majority of people used liquor and when even the clergymen were not averse to taking a drink occasionally, it is not to be wondered at that they brought their custom of drinking the social cup with them. The most of them gave up the habit when the temperance question became agitated and became strong advocates of temperance, if not of total abstinence.

We learn that Alvin Coe, a Presbyterian, and William Westlake, a Methodist, were the first regular ministers. Other men visited the new colony and some of these missionary workers saw hard times. David Marks was one of them and in his Memoirs (see p. 22) he gives a narrative of his first journey to Ohio. Finding that a Free Will Baptist church had already been established at Milan, he journeyed on to New London, Clarksfield and Danbury, where he attended meetings "with some appearance of success." On the 29th and 30th of June, 1822, a general meeting was held at Milan. "Brethren attended from three small churches in Milan, Greenfield and Clarksfield, which were the only Free Will Baptist churches in this part of the country." In August of this year he attended meetings at Clarksfield in addition to other places. It

is probable that the first church society organized in the township was the Baptist, but we are unable to learn anything more concerning it than stated above.

In 1822 a Methodist church was organized in the south part of the township, but the members were mostly from New London township. The second class, consisting of Abraham Gray and wife, Harvey Smith and wife and Mrs. Joseph Nickerson, was organized in 1825 and the meetings were first held at the home of Mr. Gray. Then the log school house south of the Hollow was used, and when that was burnt the new schoolhouse north of the river was used. In 1832, during the pastorate of Rev. Thomas Barkdull, the first efforts toward raising money for a church edifice were made, but it was not until 1838 that the building was erected. Smith Starr donated ground at the top of the hill east of the Hollow and Zara Norton, who was the local preacher, cut and laid the foundation with his own hands. Hiel Scott, Peter Starr and others were the carpenters. The building cost $1200 and the same frame with a new covering stands today. Hiram Cunningham did much toward building the church. Sheldon, McIntyre, Barkdull, Disbro, the Mitchells, Ennis, McMahon, Conant, Gavitt, Biggs, Broomfield, Norton, Huestis and Kellam were among the early pastors. In addition to the church just mentioned there is also a church at Whitefox (formerly East Clarksfield), one at Barrett's Corners and another at West Clarksfield.

In 1822 a Presbyterian church was organized at Clarksfield, and Samuel Husted, who was a member of the Presbyterian church at Florence, and his son, Edward, were among the first members. Services used to be held at the home of Mr. Husted and it is said that a few Wyandot Indians frequently attended these meetings. In 1836 funds were raised to begin the erection of a church building, but it was not completed until two years afterward. The upper floor was not finished off, but was used for different purposes. In 1881 it was replaced by a new structure which is the present Congregational church, situated on the hill south of Clarksfield village. Rev. Xenophon Betts, who came to Wakeman in 1829, was, perhaps, the first regular pastor. He was followed by Paine, Wilcox, Todd, Pierce and others.

Nathan Reed came here as early as 1826, and his brothers, Israel and Asa, came as early as 1828. Nathan lived south of Willis Case's, where Henry Stiles afterward lived. In 1831 he bought seventy-five acres of land on the New London road, north of Ira Starr's, and south of James Collingwood's place. He sold it to Ira Starr in 1836. Israel and Asa Reed lived west of Ephraim Day's, near the river, back from the road, where the Livermores lived afterward. Ira Reed lived here in 1826. He might have been another brother.

Samuel Parker, whose wife was Ruth Root, came from Livonia, N. Y., to Florence township in 1817. His brother, William, lived in Florence for many years. Samuel was a clothier and dyer and used to dress and dye the homespun cloth of the pioneers. He moved to Birmingham and operated the flouring mill for a time, then moved to Elyria and followed his trade. In 1828 he came to Clarksfield and settled on a farm

occupied by Allen Mead, on the north side of the road near Upton Clark's place, now owned by A. Collingwood. He bought fifty acres of this farm of Samuel White, in 1826, twenty-five acres of Daniel Bills and twenty acres of Levi Barnum, in 1832. The children were Sarah, born in 1816, and George, born in 1818. Sarah married Ephraim Day and is still living in sight of the place where she came over seventy years ago. George married Emily Livermore and lived on the old place. In 1850 he sold out and moved to Wisconsin, then to Nebraska, where he died. Samuel Parker's wife died in 1849 and he went to Wisconsin, where he died about forty years ago.

In 1815 Henry Bates and Peter Kinsley, soldiers in the English army, deserted and crossed the Niagara River under the fire of the English and came into the lines of the Americans. In 1818 they came to New London. Bates married Phebe Hendryx, a daughter of Anthony Hendryx. His second wife was Phebe Root, a sister of Samuel Parker's wife and his third wife was Polly Parker (Crandall), a sister of Samuel Parker. In 1828 he bought 50 acres of land near the Livermore settlement, but sold it the next year. He once lived across the road from Dr. McMillan's house. He went to Florence and from there to Camden, where he died.

Benjamin Hill was a son of Isaac Hill, of Wakeman, and had six brothers and seven sisters. He was born in 1796. The family came from Connecticut to Portage County, Ohio, at an early day. Mr. Hill was married there to Mary Shanks in 1820. Soon after 1825 (the year is uncertain) he came to Clarksfield. He bought 20 acres of Smith Starr in 1829, on top of the hill east of the Hollow, on the north side of the road, where Charles Harris now lives. He was a blacksmith by trade and had a shop at this place. He paid for this farm $75. His price for shoeing horses was eight cents a shoe. He used to burn charcoal to use on his forge. In 1828 he married Julia Stevens of Fitchville. His children were Jonathan, Hoyt, Alvin and Alfred. All are dead except Alvin, who lives in Monroeville, O. In 1844 Mr. Hill sold to Martin Pulver and bought Albert Seger's place, east of the Hamlin corners, where Charles Phillips now lives. In 1862 he moved to Fairfield township, where the wife died in 1875 and he in 1876.

Agur Beach Hoyt was a son of Agur and a cousin of Simeon Hoyt. He was born at Danbury, Conn., in 1802, and in 1823 married Melinda Hack of Danbury. In 1828 he came with his family to Sandusky, and from there he journeyed on horseback to Clarksfield to locate a farm. He bought of Dibble & Hoyt ninety acres of land a half mile north of the Hollow, on the river, where Bert Barnum now lives. He lived here until 1832 when he sold out to Lewis Patch. He moved to Norwalk and lived there until his death in 1880. His wife died in 1871. They had nine children, one of whom was Peter B., who became a well known physician.

Benjamin DeWitt and John McConnell both lived here in 1828.

Benajah Furlong was born in 1785 and married Rhoda Galusha, who was born in 1788. They lived in Connecticut until 1828 when they came to Clarksfield with their chil-

dren, Norman G., born in 1809, Maria Louisa, born in 1811, Orville P., born in 1813, Myron C., born in 1816 and Mary Ann, born in 1819. Mr. Furlong bought a farm about three-fourths of a mile east of the Hollow, where he built a fine house afterwards. He was a blacksmith by trade and his sons, Norman and Orville, were wagon mskers and they used to work at their trade in the basement of the house. Mr. Furlong built a tannery across the road and a little east of his house, and carried on business there also. This tannery was built about 1836 or '37 and Norman D. Waterhouse, a tanner by trade, was interested in the business. He married Betsy Ann Signor and they had a daughter, Frances. It turned out that he had a wife already and he left the country suddenly. Mr. Furlong died in 1849 and his wife in 1867. Norman Furlong married Chloe Maria Hamlin in 1835, and she died in 1844. In 1846 he married Betsy Knapp. He lived in the house just east of his father's. He was a wagon maker and worked at that trade and was also in company with Martin Pulver and made fanning mills and grain cradles in a shop across the road from his house. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1898. Louisa Furlong married Lucius M. Curtiss in 1831. Orville Furlong married Elizabeth Barnum in 1846 and his history is given with the history of Levi Barnum.

Myron Furlong married Minerva B. Disbro in 1839. They lived at Mt. Vernon, O., then moved to Warsaw, Ind., where they died. Mary Ann Furlong married Francis D. Collins in 1847 and died in 1895.

Allen Mead, a brother of Thompson Mead, was a preacher and lived near Upton Clark's.

Horace Porter and his family came to Clarksfield from Connecticut about 1831 and settled on a farm on the west side of the road, just south of the Major Smith place, on the New London road. The first wife was Rebecca Northup who died before they came here, leaving four children, Rachel, Elizabeth, James S. and Henry N. The second wife had three children; Horace, born before they came here, Samuel and Persilla. Of the children, Henry and Horace only are living.

Rachel married Richard Freeman; Elizabeth married Michael Shays and died in 1868. James S. lived in Clarksfield for quite a number of years and went to Michigan, where he died only a few years ago. Henry N. married Susan Starr and has lived in Clarksfield ever since. Horace married, first, Julia Morris; second, Augusta Morris; third, Ann Smith; fourth, Mrs. Lizzie Cooley. He lived in Clarksfield the most of the time, but now lives with his daughter at New London and at Grafton, O.

George Gregory was born at Wilton Fairfield county, Connecticut. Polly Waring was born at Southeast, Duchess county, N. Y., in 1792. They were married Dec. 31, 1810, and lived at Southeast. He was a saddletree maker. He served in the war of 1812. Their children were James L., born in 1813, Mary E., born in 1815, Peter L., born in 1820, Charles W., born in 1821, Abby L., born in 1822, Ann Maria, born in 1826, Matthew, born in 1829, on the farm where he lives. In 1828 the family came to Clarksfield and lived north of the Hollow, while Mr. Gregory worked

for Captain Husted in the mill, and in the spring moved to the farm on the south line of the township, on the west side of the road and lived in a log house where the brick chapel now stands. Mr. Gregory afterward built a frame house across the road, where Matthew now lives. Mr. Gregory died here in 1865 and his wife in 1883. Of the children, James married Margaret Patch and they lived at the Hollow, where he worked at the trade of tailor. He died in 1863. Mary married Richard Fanning and died in 1844. Peter married Louisa Tyler and after her death, Mary M. Darling of Sandusky. He lived in Minnesota for many years, but at this writing is living with his sister in Sandusky. Charles married, first, Rebecca Gates of New London, second, Lou (Rogers) Patch. He died in 1889. Abby married Joseph B. Darling of Sandusky and is still living in Sandusky. Ann Maria married Llewellyn Smith in 1850 and died in 1894. They lived on the farm next west of the Gregory farm. Matthew married Harriet Rogers in 1884. George Gregory's mother married Comfort Hoyt, Sr.

Dr. Hervey Manley lived here between 1828 and 1832. He was a single,as well as a singular man. He boarded with Captain Husted, Abraham Gray, etc., and loved to hunt turkeys with Fred Wildman and James Monroe. He taught school in the old Husted log house, or a building which stood near there.

Ira Starr was a tailor by trade and was a native of the state of New York. In his youth he had a diseased leg and it was amputated. He came west, first settling in Indiana, then moved to Seneca county, O., and in 1828 came to Clarksfield and bought a farm of Allen Mead, the one now owned by Carlton Clark, and lived in a log house which stood near the site of Mr. Clark's house. In 1833 he sold this farm to Thomas G. Carlton and he probably lived across the road from Levi Bodwell's place after this, and kept a small stock of goods in Bodwell's house. In 1830 he had bought Lot 9 in the 4th Section, but sold it to William Vanderhoof the next year. In 1836 he bought of Henry Potter seventy-five acres of the next lot south and built what was known as the "block house," which stood north of the Lyman Knapp place on the east side of the road. The logs were hewed and covered with clapboards on the outside and matched lumber on the inside, making a warm house much better than the ordinary ones. He followed his trade here and kept a store in one room of the house. The business did not pay and the sheriff sold the farm to Timothy Baker in 1840. Mr. Starr and Francis Barnes afterward lived at Hayesville and kept a store there. The children were Sally, who married Henry Stiles and is deceased; Rachel, who married Francis Barnes; James T., who married Maria Gordon and lives at Berlinville, Ohio; Samantha, who married Avery Arnold; Susan, who married Henry Porter, and Betsy Ann, who married Walter Twiss and lives in Michigan. The wife, who was a sister of Thompson and Allen Mead, died in 1863, and Mr. Starr died in 1885 at the great age of 96 years.

Isaac VanHouton bought of Wm. Hendryx sixty-seven acres of land in 1828, and in 1832 one hundred and

seventeen acres more, which is the south part of Andrew Blackman's farm He lived in a log house which stood further back from the road than the house afterward occupied by Simeon Blackman. In 1839 he traded farms with Simeon Blackman and moved to Vermillion.

Ezra Wildman was a son of Samuel Wildman, whose homestead is now a part of the city of Danbury, Conn. He was born in 1775, and learned the trade of hatter, which he followed for many years. In 1798 he married Anne Hoyt, a daughter of Comfort Hoyt, Jr., and Eunice Mallory, who was born in 1779. Their children were Mary Ann, born in 1804; Wm. H., born in 1810; Frederick A., born in 1813, and Cornelia, born in 1816. Mr. Hoyt, who owned a goodly portion of Clarksfield township, gave his daughter, Mrs. Wildman, lot 10 in the 3d section, which was the lot next to the north line of the township, north of Captain Husted's first house, on the east side of the road. In 1820 Mr. Wildman came out here to see his land and make arrangements to have it cleared. His brother-in-law, Captain Husted, must have looked after the matter, as shown by the following items taken from Husted's account book:

1820, Dec. 1. To three days to Portland for goods with team, $6. 1820, Dec. 1. To paid frait, etc., for hats, axes & tobacco, $3.50. 1821, Mar. 3. To paid subscription for bridge, $3. 1821, May 1. To paid Eli S. Barnum for apple trees, $6.25. 1821, May 1. To fetching same from Florence, $1.50. 1821, May 1. To settling same by Barnum and Seger, $1.

Mr. Wildman sent some goods out for Mr. Husted to sell. In May, 1828, he and his son, William, drove thro' to Clarksfield, arriving June 1st. He made arrangements to have an addition built to the log house which Aaron Rowland had built in 1818, and he then returned to Danbury, leaving William here. He returned with the rest of the family the same fall, arriving Oct. 21st. In that same year he purchased of Samuel Husted and Levi Barnum sixty-two acres of land across from Abraham Gray's place, where Captain Husted had first lived. In 1837 he deeded to Daniel Stone forty-seven acres of this, and in 1844 deeded the remainder at the southeast corner of the lot to Cornelia Seger. Mr. Wildman died on the farm in February, 1858, and his wife died the following June.

Mary Ann Wildman married Danl. Stone in Danbury, and they came to Clarksfield with Mr. Wildman's family and lived with them for a number of years. Mr. Stone had left home when quite young and learned the hatter's trade of Mr. Wildman. After he moved here he followed his trade at Milan for some time, until he had gotten his farm cleared, by hiring it done. Then he built a log house nearer the road than Captain Husted's old house and lived there for many years. In their old age they moved to the Hollow, across the street from Hoyt Husted's, and died there. Their children were Ezra W., who married Maria Hayes and who is deceased; Anna Cornelia, who married, first, Hoyt Husted, and second, Samuel Gray; Elon A., who married Mary Sexton; Henry A., who married Selina Peck and Demmon C., who married Eveline Husted.

William H. Wildman married Mary

Ann Seger in Fitchville in 1831, and she died in 1834, childless. In 1836 he married Fanny Knapp in Genessee county, N. Y. He was a hatter by trade and worked in Milan four years. Then he followed farming, his father having given him fifty acres on the north side of his farm in 1834. He afterward lived on the homestead until he sold it in 1880. He died in Norwalk in 1898. Their children are Frank and Alfred.

Frederick A. Wildman was married to Mariette Patch, Feb. 3, 1835, at the home of his father, and at the same place and time two other couples were married; Alfred Seger to Cornelia Wildman and Warren Cooley to Amarillas Seger. Mr. Wildman lived on a part of his father's place, where Eugene Stone now lives, at one time and also lived at the Hollow. He was elected Justice of the Peace in 1837 and served until 1851. He was the second postmaster at the Hollow, having been appointed in 1840. In 1851 he was elected county clerk and moved to Norwalk. When his term of office expired in 1858 he returned to Clarksfield and bought the Abraham Gray farm and repaired the house, but moved back to Norwalk in a short time. He was a captain in the civil war and was provost marshal of this district. He lived in Kansas for six years, but returned to Norwalk, where his wife died in 1891 and he died in 1899. His children are Judge S. A., Charles, F. H., Mrs. C. P. Wickham and Mrs. Capt. Adams.

Cornelia Wildman married Alfred Seger and after his death married Mr. S. G. Wright and died in Kansas City, Kas.

The Fannings were of Irish descent and lived at Hopkinton, Mass.

James Fanning was a son of William, son of James and was born in 1786 and in 1808 married Sarah Westbrook, who was born in 1789. They lived in Ontario county, N. Y., where James was killed in 1827 while assisting to raise a barn frame. He left a widow and seven children, Richard, John, Benjamin G., William M., Ann, Eliza and Asenath. In 1829 Richard came to Clarksfield and found a home with the family of Stephen Post, whose wife was a sister of James Fanning. He was a ship carpenter by trade and worked in the ship yard at Huron for six years. In 1836 he married Mary Gregory and lived in Clarksfield. She died in 1844 and in 1850 he married a lady who is now Mrs. Bascom, of New York state. He died in 1864 at the age of 50. He had lived in different houses in this township since his marriage. "Col. Dick" Fanning, as he was called, was a man of fine personal appearance, and made an ideal militia officer on "training day." He left a daughter by the first marriage, who is now Mrs. H. W. Townsend of New London. Eliza Fanning married Alfred Stebbins. In 1834 the widow Fanning with her sons, Benjamin and William M., (generally called Mason) and Mr. and Mrs. Stebbins came to Clarksfield and bought of Hessel P. Ryerson fifty-four acres of land near the old Stehpen Post farm, on the southwest side of the road, where John Ries now lives. Mr. Stebbins bought 85 acres on the opposite side of the road from said Post, but sold it the next year to Mr. Ryerson and moved to Lyme township, Huron County, where his wife died in 1880. Asenath Fanning married a Mr. Palmer and

came to Lyme township in 1836. John Fanning married and lived on the home farm until his death in 1871 at the age of 52. Benjamin G. learned the shoemaker's trade in his youth but did not like it and went into the fruit tree business. After a time he bought a farm in Clarksfield and found employment in Sherman Smith's shoe store and in 1846 he married Mr. Smith's daughter, Sabra, and they settled on his mother's farm. Mr. Fanning afterward sold that and bought another farm next north of Sherman Smith's where the widow and son, Henry, now live. He traveled for a number of years selling patent rights. In 1852 he took charge of the farm and lived there until his death in 1891, at the age of 68. Mason Fanning went to Monroeville in 1842, where he still lives. The widow Fanning married Jonas Clark, of Sandusky Co., O., after living here a few years, and died in 1860, at the age of 71.

Levi Rowland was a son of Hezekiah Rowland and Grace Wildman and was a brother of Aaron. He was born at Carmel, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1788. He served in the American army during the war of 1812. In 1830 he came to Clarksfield, arriving on the 22nd day of October. He settled on the south side of the road, just east of Rowland's corners opposite to where S. H. Rowland lives. In 1840 he sold this place to Oran, his son, and Asa Wheeler. He moved away and died in Fitchville on the 13th of December, 1874. Mr. Rowland was the father of the following children, all of whom were born at the town of Southeast, N. Y., and all of whom came with him to Clarksfield: Oran, Anna, Cornelia, Eber and Sophia.

Oran was born May 1st, 1811, and was married to Betsy Husted in 1835. They lived in the father's place, but the house was burnt and a new house was built on the north side of the road, and here the wife died in 1878 and the husband in 1882. Of their children, Asher died in Norwalk; Levi lives in Michigan; Samuel lives on the homestead; Nancy lives in Bronson; Cornelia makes her home with Samuel; Watson died in the army; Jennie married D. H. Clapp and they went to China as missionaries and were murdered by the Boxers in 1900; Thomas, Eber and George live in Kansas and Eddie died young.

Anna Rowland who was born August 1, 1812, married Moses Yale. He lived in Clarksfield in 1837 and taught school, but spent the rest of his life at Norwalk.

Cornelia Rowland was born July 25, 1814, and married Justin Hill, of Wakeman. They lived at Wakeman and Florence, then moved to Michigan, where she was living, a widow, not long ago.

Eber Rowland was born Oct. 7, 1816 and married Jerusha Fowler. They lived in Wakeman, Clarksfield, Savannah, Florence and Birmingham, eventually moving to Michigan, where the wife died and where Mr. Rowland still lives.

Sophia Rowland never married but lives at Norwalk where she has lived for fifty years. She was born November 17, 1827.

Levi Rowland was a blacksmith by trade and worked at it by odd spells, but gave it up entirely and devoted his time to farming. In 1845 he bought the Wheeler mill property of Albert Seger and carried on the mill for some time. Eber had operated

The Cobb Store.

The last Log House in Clarksfield.

the mill for two years previous to this.

George Case, a son of Willis, married Phillida Blackman and they lived south of the Ephraim Day homestead. They moved to Michigan, where he died in 1869. The wife died at the home of Mrs. Harland in 1884. Their children were Mahala, who married Rollin Clark and lives in Kansas; Edmond, who married Elizabeth Garner and died in 1899; Sarah A., who married E. J. Harland, and died in 1895; Elbert, who lives in Kansas; George, who died in Colorado in 1899; Sabra, who married George Garner and died in Hartland in 1874; Wilber, who died in Michigan in 1875; Libbie, who died in Wellington in 1884 and Frank, who has been an inmate of the Insane Asylum at Toledo since 1884.

Charles Case, another son of Willis, was born in Ontario county, N. Y., in 1813. In 1831 he was married to Emeline Belden of Cayuga county, N. Y., and they lived there for a few years, then came to Clarksfield and lived on the old Case homestead. The wife died in 1861 and the husband in 1873. Their children were Harriet, Charles Belden, Susan, Adaline, Ruth Ann, Emeline, Dimis, Orris, Olive, Francis and Bradley. Harriet married Minor Sprague and is deceased. Susan married William Sprague and lived in Missouri. Adeline died unmarried. Ruth married James Knapp and died recently. Emeline married Samuel Bassett and died 1883. Dimis lives in Michigan. Orris married Angeline Rounds of Hartland, and lives on the old Case homestead. Olive married George Ransom and lives in Wellington. Frances is unmarried and lives with relatives. Bradley lives in Norwalk. Willis Case's first wife was a sister of Nathan Reed.

Aaron Hoyt, a brother of Simeon, came here with him in 1817. His father deeded him 65 acres of land where B. G. Fanning afterward lived, and 100, acres where Isaiah Post afterward lived, in 1818. In middle life Mr. Hoyt married Miss Martha Coon, a sister of William Vanderhoof's wife, and they lived on the place now known as the Ben. Fanning farm, but sold that and moved to New London township and Mr. Hoyt died there in 1862. They had a son, Augustus, who married a daughter of Jonathan Baldwin. The widow of Aaron Hoyt and the son are both dead.

Perry H. Bills, the eldest son of Daniel Bills, Sr, whose name was omitted from the list of children, voted here in 1837. He did not live here long.

Abraham Dayton Hendryx came to New London with his family in 1817 and lived in many different places, but lived in Clarksfield as early as 1828 and as late as 1833. The children were Sophia, George, Sally, Anna and John. Anna married Benjamin DeWitt and we read that 'Squire Case, who married them, received as his fee a fine dog pup. Mr. Hendryx and his son, "Devil John," and Benjamin DeWitt were all warned out of this township. This John married Ephraim Day's sister.

Michael Mead and his wife, "Patty," lived here with their children, Thompson and Allen Mead and Mrs. Ira Starr, as early as 1828, but went to Seneca county, O., to live

with their son, and died there. Mr. Mead was a soldier of the Revolution. His wife was captured by the Indians when she was sixteen years old, and was bought by a French trader for a silver knee buckle.

Lucius M. and Henry L. Curtiss were sons of Eleazer and Anna Curtiss, of Saulsbury, Conn. Lucius was born in 1801. He came to Ohio in 1822 and remained for a few years then went back and induced the parents and the rest of the family to come out here, which they did in 1829 and settled in Florence township. In that same year Lucius came over to Clarksfield and bought out the Thayer brothers. In 1831 he married Louisa Furlong and they lived on their farm on the road to Wakeman at the north line of the township, the farm being now owned by John Gardiner. About 1843 they sold out and moved to Florence where Mr. Curtiss died in 1870. In 1880 their only son, June, died and the wife died a year or so later.

Henry Curtiss lived with his parents until their deaths in 1837 and in that same year he married Charlotte Eliza Weaver of Berlin, but who was born in Otsego county, N. Y. In 1843 he sold the home farm to his brother Lucius and came to Clarksfield, possibly living on the farm which his brother had owned, for a short time, but later buying a farm of Almanza Hamlin next east of Robert Barnes', where David Fox afterward lived and died. About 1857 he sold this place and moved to Wakeman, then Cleveland, then to Florence, east of Mason's mills, where he died in 1881 and the wife in 1884. She had been a cripple for many years. Their children are Charlotte, James and Mahlon.

Samuel W. Jennings bought the lot next north of Abraham Gray's farm in 1829. He lived there, somewhere near where Mr. House afterward lived. In 1834 he sold it to Ira Peck. He had a son Samuel who worked for Mr. Cobb in 1841, and a daughter, Mariette. He moved to Norwalk.

Isaac and Samuel Wellman lived here in 1829.

Soon after 1830 Thomas G. (Elder, as he was called) Carlton came to Clarksfield from the east, as a kind of missionary. He went back but soon returned with his family and his parents, a brother, Worlin and sister, Elizabeth. He bought out Ira Starr in 1833 and lived where Carlton Clark now lives, but sold out to Upton Clark in 1839. He had children, George, Elizabeth and James. They moved to York township, Sandusky county, O., where they died. Worlin Carlton bought a piece of land just south of the section line, on the New London road and lived in a log house, but built the house now standing on the farm which was sold to Daniel Bills in 1852. His first wife, Pauline Cole, died there and he then married Emeline Clawson. He undertook to stop the horses on a threshing machine, as they had become unmanageable, but the large fly wheel burst and one piece struck him on the head and killed him. This was in 1846. He left no children. The sister, Elizabeth married Stephen Post, Jr. She was a sister of Elder Carlton, instead of daughter, as stated on page 35. Her father's name was Thomas, which caused the error. The parents died at the home of Stephen Post, Thomas in 1848 and Betsy, the wife,

in 1853.

Sturges Hayes was a native of Connecticut, born at New Fairfield in 1797. He married Anna Wakeman, of the same place. He was a wagon maker by trade. He came to Clarksfied with his family about 1830 and in 1835 be bought of his brother seventy one acres of land opposite Ezra Wood's place They lived here for some time, then sold this place to Ezra Rowland and bought another place on the Butler road, where the sons of William Barnes now live. Their children were Edward, Lewis, Lucy, Bradley, Eli, Hannah, Phebe, Maria, Harriet and Frances. Edward married Sarah Hile of this township and died Kansas. Lewis married Sarah McCord and after her death, Pamela Sexton, and they live in Kansas. Bradley married Mary (Wheeler) Hanford of Wakeman and they live in Wakeman township. Eli married Mahala Hoag and they live in Missouri. Hannah and Phebe died in 1840 at the age of 14 and 15, respectively. Maria married Ezra W. Stone and she still lives in this township. Harriet married Abram Harris and lives in this township. Frances married Henry Holcomb and died quite a number of years ago. Lucy married Wm. T. Mead and is deceased.

John Hayes was a brother of Sturges Hayes. His wife was Clarissa Wildman, a daughter of Eli Wildman, who was a brother of Ezra Wildman. Mr. Hayes came from Connecticut to Rochester, N. Y., and kept a hat store. In 1832 they came to Clarksfield and boarded with Capt. Husted for a time. Mr. Hayes bought the old store of Capt. Husted the same year and they lived in one part and kept a store in the front The store stood in front of the present grist mill, near the race. After a few years they moved to a farm a little more than a half mile east of the Hollow, afterwards known as the Fisher farm. In November, 1835, Mr. Hayes bought out Johnson and Oliver Wheeler and moved over to that place and continued the business of milling and store keeping. The settlement around the mill came to be known as Hayesville. In 1838 Mr. Hayes laid out a town plat there and called it Geneva and the town existed (on paper) until 1890. Only two or three houses were built in the town. About 1860 the family moved to Oberlin. Mr. Hayes died at the home of his daughter in Portage county, O., in 1870, at the age of 68. The children were Edward, Eli, Henry, Harvey and Howard, twins, Adelaide, John, and Ann. Edward married Nancy Palmer and died on the old place in 1877. Eli died soon after coming here. Henry lives on the old farm in the Lyman Riley house. Harvey died in 1895. Adelaide died in 1878, John in 1863 and Ann in 1862. Howard died in 1900. The mother died at the home of Howard in 1891. Mr. Hayes owned a number of farms in the township, at different times.

Levi Rowland was a son of Hezekiah and Grace Rowland and a brother of Aaron. He was born at Carmel, N. Y., in 1788. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. He came to Clarksfield with his family, arriving October 22nd, 1830, and settled on the south side of the road just east of Rowland's corners. In 1840 he sold this farm to Asa Wheeler and Oran Rowland. In 1845 he bought the Hayes mill

property of Albert Seger and ran the mill for a time. He was a blacksmith by trade and followed his trade for some time after coming here, but finally gave it up and devoted his energy to farming. He finally moved to Fitchville where he died in 1874. His children were Oran, Anna, Cornelia, Eber and Sophia. Oran, was born in 1811 and married Betsy Husted in 1835 and they lived on the father's place. The old house was burnt and they built a new house on the north side of the road, where their children, Samuel and Cornelia now live. The wife died here in 1878 and the husband in 1882. Anna Rowland married Moses Yale and they lived at Rowland's corners for a short time, then moved to Norwalk where both died. Mr. Yale was a school teacher. In 1832 Levi Rowland sold to Mr. Yale 100 acres of land across the road from his house and in 1835 Nathaniel R. Daniels bought it. In 1836 Mr. Yale bought of John Hayes a tract of land on the north side of the road, east of the Whitefox church.

Cornelia Rowland, born in 1814, married Justin Hill, of Wakeman, and she now lives with her son in Michigan.

Eber Rowland, born in 1816, married Jerusha Fowler. They lived in Clarksfield for a time, while Mr. Rowland ran the Hayes mill for a couple of years previous to 1845. They then moved to Savannah, Wakeman, Florence, Birmingham and finally to Michigan, where the wife died in 1899 and the husband is still living. Their children are Oran, Henry, Mary, Edwin and Esther, all living in Michigan.

Sophia Rowland was born in 1827 and has lived in Norwalk for many years. She is unmarried.

Luke Rowland (no very near relative of the other Rowland families here) came from the State of New York to Clarksfield in 1830. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and perhaps in the war of the Revolution also. He was born in the township of Canaan state of Connecticut in 1758. His wife was Elizabeth Knickerbocker, of Saulsbury, Conn. They had nine children, eight of whom were born in Connecticut and one in Ontario county, N. Y. None of the children are living, the last one, Miss Esther Rowland, who lived in Clarksfield and Milan once, died in Toledo in 1894 in her ninety eighth year.

Luke Rowland died in Clarksfield, at the home of John M. Smith, in 1839 at the age of 81 and his wife died at the home of Jacob Clawson in 1849 at the age of 86.

James C. Rowland, a son of Luke, moved from N. Y. to Gallia county, Ohio, in 1814 and to Clarksfield in 1832. He lived in different places in the township and in 1844 moved to Indiana, where he died in 1869 at the age of 85. His children were Harriet, Mahala, William, Luke, Polly, Jane, Sally and Henry. Harriet married Lyman R. Knapp and died in 1896 at the age of 80. Mahala married Sydney Howard of Hartland, and is deceased. William died in Indiana in 1898. Luke lives in Michigan.

Polly married John W. Holcomb and they lived in Clarksfield from 1837 to 1844. She is deceased. Jane married a Mr. Grent and is deceased. Sally died unmarried and Henry died young. The wife of Mr. Rowland was a daughter of a sister of Robert Fulton, the famous inventor. Mrs.

Rowland's father died and she married Asa Gleason and they lived in this township in 1889. They lived in the old log house on Pamela Green's place and both died there, probably. Luke Rowland had two daughters who lived in Clarksfield, Emeline, the wife of John M. Smith and Betsy, wife of Jacob Clawson.

Johnson Wheeler was a son of Johnson, son of Samuel, son of John, son of John, son of John. We find that his great grandfather married Ruth Stiles, a daughter of Benjamin Stiles, who might have been a relative of the Benjamin Stiles of Clarksfield. In 1820 he was married to Sally Burr, daughter of John Burr of New Milford, Conn. They lived on the old Wheeler homestead at Southbury, Conn., for two or three years. Some of his neighbors had settled in Wakeman and their reports determined them to move to the Firelands. On the 7th of October, 1823 they started on their journey. The roads were horrible and they were delayed by the serious illness of Mr. Wheeler, but finally reached the home of friends at Wakeman. In the early part of 1824 they moved to Townsend township and bargained for a piece of land. Mr. Wheeler agreed to furnish a certain number of axes, scythes, hoes, etc., in payment. In the fall of the same year they went back to Connecticut, and Mr. Wheeler employed his brotherinlaw, James C. Judson, a blacksmith by trade, to make the required articles, while he assisted him. Five months' labor completed the job and in 1825 they returned to Ohio, but were accompanied by the family of Mr. Burr. The latter settled in Florence, while Mr. Wheeler settled on his farm in Townsend. There were no schools within reach, so he made a trade and obtained the Barnum mills of Asa Wheeler, in Clarksfield, in 1830, and the family lived here until 1835. Mr. Wheeler, with his brother Oliver, carried on the grist mill, saw mill, store, distillery and farm until they nearly ran themselves under before they sold out to John Hayes in 1835. Mr. Wheeler moved to Florence, and from there to Indiana, where he died in 1870 his wife having died in 1858. In 1850 he went to California in search of gold but found only ill health, so he returned to Indiana and gained a competency before his death.

Nathaniel R. Daniels came here with Johnson Wheeler and lived with him. He bought considerable land at Rowland's corners, but sold it soon. He was a stone cutter by trade. When Mr. Wheeler went to Florence he went with him. He married Sarah Peck, a sister to the wife of Virgil Squire, and settled in Florence township, where he lived until his death in 1851, at the age of 42. His daughter, Mary, became the wife of George Lewis, once of Clarksfield.

Jacob Clawson was born at Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia,) April 4, 1792. In 1800 the family moved to Tompkins county, N. Y. In 1813 he was married to Betsy E. Rowland, daughter of Luke Rowland. In 1831 they moved to Clarksfield and settled on a farm on the east side of the New London road, a little south of the section line road, where George Russell now lives. Mr. Clawson died in 1881 and his wife, who was born at Hector, N. Y., in 1791, died in 1878. Mr. Clawson was

a mechanic and made chairs, spinning wheels, coffins, etc. He also spent some time catching wild pigeons and hiving bees and liked to tell a good story. He had five children, Eliza Ann, Emeline, John E., Margaret and Luke R. Eliza married Lemuel Case and they lived in New London township, but moved to Michigan, where she was living not long ago. She was born in 1815. Emeline married Worlin Carlton and died in 1857. John F. was born in 1820 and was married to Dorcas Phillips of Hartland in 1843. He lived in Clarksfield the most of the time after his marriage until his death in 1893. Margaret was born in 1823 and married Daniel Bills. She died in 1883. Luke was born in 1830 and lived on the farm next north of his father's until he moved to Michigan. He died in 1895.

Harvey Town lived here from 1828 until his death in 1833. He lived west of Ephraim Day's. He was very poor and was buried by the town.

Cyrus H. Livermore from Chenango county, N. Y., to Clarksfield about 1831 and bought out Seldon Freeman, on the New London road where Austin Smith now lives, and built a frame house on the place. The children were Louisa, Emily, Emeline, Laura, George, Ariette, Jackson, Orson, Ezra. Emeline married James Vance, a carpenter by trade and they lived at Mr. Livermore's for some time then lived in a house near the grist mill of Benjamin Stiles. He was interested in the mill and worked in it. Ezra married Orpha Dwight of Greenfield township, Jan. 2, 1842. Ariette married Samuel Stiles. Emily married George Parker. The mother Arabella, died in 1841 at the age of 48 and the father in 1854 at the age of 64. After the father's death the farm was sold and the children all went west.

Daniel Livermore, a brother of Cyrus H., came a year or two later and bought a piece of land of Ephraim Day, west of Mr. Day's house quite away back from the road, and lived there in a log house. His brother Martin, an old bachelor, lived with him for a little time. Of the children, Alanson was married when he came here and settled on the Butler road not far from the Whitefox corners. Abraham married Elizabeth Day, a half sister of Ephraim Day. Zalmon and Alonzo married in the west. Charlotte married Morris Rogers. Another daughter married Achilles D. Gordon. In 1845 Daniel Livermore sold out to Joel Rogers and the whole family moved west. Cyrus Livermore, or "Little Cy," as he was called, was a nephew of Daniel and Cyrus H. He lived west of the George Case place, now owned by Lewis Johnson, on a farm which he bought in 1841 and sold in 1847. His wife was Mary Day and they had sons Abel and Loren and perhaps other children. They moved west also.

William Vanderhoof was a son of William Vanderhoof and Mary Acker and was born in New York, April 22nd, 1799. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution. William entered the navy at the age of thirteen, serving on a man-of-war during the war of 1812. He went to Tangier, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli and other Mediterranean ports. He remained in the navy five years. He then returned to New York city and

entered into business, first as a rope maker and later as a furrier. In 1827 he was married to Emma Coon and about 1831 moved to Clarksfield where he bought of Ira Starr 117 acres of land on the east side of the New London road where James Collingwood now lives. In 1835 he sold a small portion of this farm to Elizabeth Rowland and in 1847 sold the remainder to Cyrus H. Livermore. He moved to Amherst, Lorain county, O., and died April 24, 1847. His wife died in 1868. They had three children. William Lloyd, Phoebe Ann and Emeline. Lloyd (as he was called) married Lucy Hoyt and lived in Clarksfield for some time, then moved to Terryville, in Florence township, and died there. Phoebe Ann married Zuinglius Ellis and is deceased. Emeline married Philander Barrett and is living in Cleveland with her children, at this writing.

Levi Bodwell's first wife was a sister of William Vanderhoof.

William and Elias Bassett came from England to America, the former in 1830 and the latter in 1828. William and his family were on the ocean for more than six weeks. They lived in New York state for six months and then came to Townsend township, Huron county, O., and lived in the old block house for some time, then bought a small farm two miles from the Center. In the fall of 1832 they came to Clarksfield and lived in a house belonging to Johnson Wheeler, at Hayesville until the following spring, then moved to the Hollow and lived in a house across the street from Capt. Husted's, probably just west from the Hotel. In 1834 they bought the Myron Rogers farm, of Levi Barnum. This was on the Norwalk road a half mile west of the Hollow. In 1838 they bought of Lucius M. Curtis 30 acres of land north of the Hollow and east of the river. In 1846 they bought out George Pelham and built the house which was owned by J. B. Bissell for many years and is now owned by John Gardiner. In 1856 they moved to the Hollow, where Mr. Bassett died in 1862 at the age of 66 years. His wife, whose maiden name was Jane Pelham, died in Michigan in 1879 at the age of 76 years. Their children were Edward, Elizabeth, William and Thomas, born in England. Lucy, George, Samuel, Henry, Maylam and Ellen were born in Ohio. Edward went to Defiance county about 1841 and married there. He now lives in Nebraska. Elizabeth married Alanson Hamlin, a cousin of Noah, and they went west. She died in 1867. William became a blacksmith and worked at the Hollow. About 1852 he married a lady from Ashland county and moved to Defiance county, where he died in 1896. Thomas married Lydia Merrifield in 1856. He went to Defiance county and died there in 1892. Lucy married C. E. Mead, of Bronson Township, in 1853. They lived in Bronson, then Kansas and are now living in California. George was drowned in the Mississippi River in 1855. Samuel married Emeline Case and lived in Clarksfield until about 1868, when he moved to Missouri, where he died in 1888. Henry married Alcie M. Rogers in 1863 and lived in Clarksfield until 1873, following the profession of teaching. He now lives in Lodi, O., where he is a newspaper publisher. Maylam lived

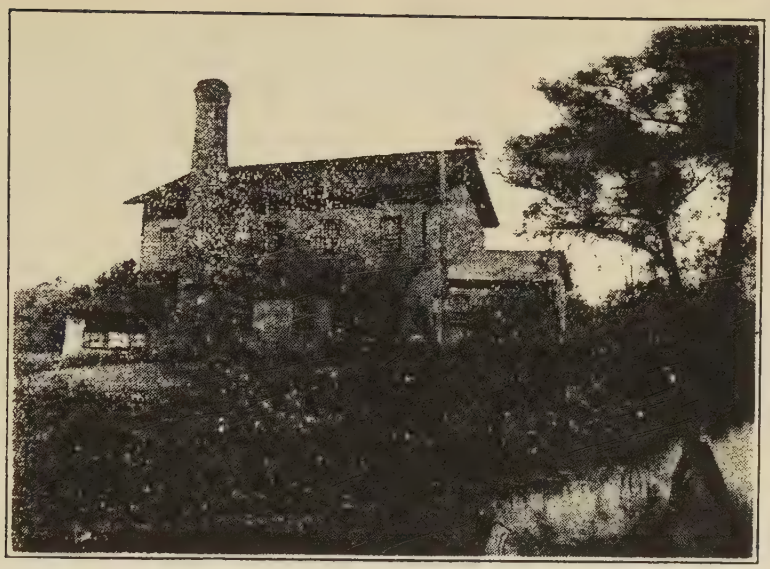
in Clarksfield until the war, and after serving as a soldier for four years, went to Michigan, where he married and lived until his death in 1896. Ellen died in infancy.

Elias Bassett lived at Hayesville for a time, but moved to Defiance, O., about 1838 and died in Iowa many years ago.

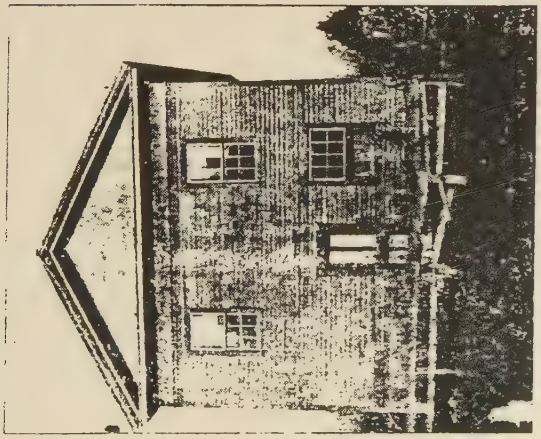
John Milton Bissell was a native of Saulsbury, Conn., and was born in 1784. In 1807 he married Sally Kellogg and they had three children Wealthy Ann, born in 1808, John M. born in 1809 and Samuel Bishop, born in 1811. The wife died Nov. 4, 1812 and Mr. Bissell married Sally Birch Jan. 27, 1814. Their children were George, born in 1814, Helen, born in 1816, Walter J. and Rachel, twins, born in 1819, Rachel, 2nd, born in 1821, George, born in 1822, William W., born in 1825, Joshua B., born in 1826 and Sarah J., born in 1828 George B. died in 1816, Rachel, 1st, in 1820, Rachel, 2nd, in 1823, John M. in 1825 and Samuel B. in 1838. In 1832 the family, except Wealthy and Bishop, came to Clarksfield and settled on a farm three fourths of a mile east of the center of the township, where George Brumby now lives. Here the parents died, the father in 1842 and the mother in 1864. Of the children, Wealthy Ann came here later and married Ezra B. Gray, and lived here until her death in 1881. Helen married William Barnes in 1836 and died in 1897. Walter lived on the home farm until his death in 1898. Late in life he married Lucinda Day. George married Sarah Smith in 1845 and lived in this township for some years, then moved to New London township where he died in 1897, leaving no children. William W. married Antoinette Judson, of Florence, in 1853 and they live on the farm next south of the homestead, their only living child, Charles, living near them. Joshua B. married Ann Wheeler, a daughter of Jesse Wheeler, and they lived on the Bassett farm a mile northeast of the Hollow, until the death of the wife. He lives in Indiana at this writing. Sarah J. married Burr Judson, of Florence, and she died in 1853, leaving a son, John, who is deceased. The Bissell brothers did an extensive business in dealing in wool and live stock and at one time owned over five hundred acres of land in this township.

Eliza Titus, a young girl, came to Clarksfield with Milton Bissell's family and lived with them until her death October 19, 1880.

William Morris was a son of Amos Morris and Polly Hoyt and was born near Danbury, Conn., in 1812. He came to Clarksfield in 1832 and worked for Benjamin Stiles. About 1837 he married Angeline Sweatland and they settled near Norwalk. In 1844 he bought 84 acres of the south part of the farm owned by William Bissell and they lived on this place. In 1850 the wife died and he married Sarah J. Smith in 1851. About 1853 he sold out and bought a farm on the Medina road east of the Whitefox corner, where Gershom Green now lives. Mr. Morris died there April 4 1857. The children by the first marriage were Amos A., born in 1839, married Augusta Starr, and died in Alabama, in 1862 while a member of the 3rd, Ohio Calvalry. Samuel G., born in 1841, now living in California; Mary E. (Rodgers) born in 1846, lives



Clarksfield Mill.



The Old Bay Store.

in California. Courtland L., born in 1844, married Mary Nickerson, lives in Indiana. Eli, born in 1847, died in 1848. The fruits of the second marriage were Angeline, who died at the age of 20, besides the two who died in infancy.

Charles Lewis Patch came from Danbury, Conn., to Milan in 1831 and the next year to Clarksfield and settled on a farm which he bought of Agur B. Hoyt, a half mile north of the Hollow, next the river. His wife was Catherine Husted, a sister of Capt. Husted. Mr. Patch died in 1835 and his wife in 1859. Their children were William Augustus, Frederick, Benedict, Mariette, Jane, Catherine, Adeline and Margaret. Augustus married Mary Ann Barnum in 1833 and lived a mile south of the Hollow and afterward on the Levi Barnum homestead, where Mrs. Bunce now lives. He died here in 1882.

Fred Patch married Charlotte Lucas and they lived on the Patch homestead for some years, then moved to Milan and Norwalk and finally toMichigan where he died in 1899. Their children were Frances, George, Adeline, Albert and Anna.

Ben Patch married, first, Abbie Husted, and after her death, Phebe Bissell. They lived at the Hollow for a number of years, then went west. The first wife had three children, Lozetta, Henry and Luella. The second wife had a son, Bert. The last wife died in Norwalk a few years ago and Mr. Patch lives with his children. Mariette Patch married Frederick A. Wildman. Jane married Hubbard Darling and they lived at Huron and Milan. Catherine married William H. Couch and they lived at the Hollow for some time, then in Wellington, Norwalk and Cleveland, where Mr. Couch died in 1898 and where his widow still lives. Adeline married Jonas Hinkley and she lives in Norwalk. Margaret married James L. Gregory and they lived at Clarksfield and New London. Their children are Lambert and Frank. After the death of Mr. Gregory she married Ira Liggett, of New London. Of the large family of Patch children three only remain, Ben., Catherine and Adeline.

Hiel Scott was born at St. Albans, Vt., in 1808 and his wife, Mary Bedell, was born at the same place in 1803. They were married in 1823 and went to Stockholm, N. Y., to live. Three children were born to them there and the eldest, Sarah, died there. In 1832 they came to Clarksfield and bought a farm of Manchester and Minkler, a mile west of the Hollow, where Nelson Rounds now lives. In 1845 they traded with Edmund Badger and moved into the hotel at the Hollow. Mr. Scott died in 1850 and his wife in 1882. Their children who grew to maturity were Matilda, Elizabeth, Phebe, Sarah A., and Henry. Matilda married Chauncey Finch in 1848 and died in 1876. Elizabeth married George Potter in 1847 and they live in Michigan. Phebe married James M. Tower in 1856 and she lives in Minnesota. Sarah married R. E. Tillinghast in 1866 and they live in Norwalk. Henry married Mattie Kelley in 1871 and they live in Michigan.

Hoxsie Vincent was born in 1796 and he married Abigail Stone, a daughter of Elon and Esther Stone, in 1828. They came from Dutchess county, N. Y. to Clarksfield in 1832,

arriving May 26th. They bought 50 acres of land of John Hayes a half mile north of the Hollow, where George Fritz now lives. The house, a log one, stood on top of the hill not far from the Florence road. Mr. Vincent was a blacksmith and had a shop at the top of the hill, back from the road. They lived here until 1849, when he traded farms with Justus Barns and moved over north of Hayesville. Here they lived until their deaths. Mr. Vincent worked at his trade for many years. He built a cider mill which was largely patronized and the huge wooden screws of which were to be seen not many years ago. Their children were Reuben, Antoinette, Philo, John, William Platt and Henry C. Antoinette married Henry Shelton, of Wakeman and died a few years ago. Platt married Ellen Rowland and they live on the farm south of the old homestead, but which was owned by his father when he was born. Henry married a daughter of Asa Curry. Hoxsie Vincent died in 1876, his wife in 1881. John died in 1876, Reuben in 1890 and Philo, who was a dentist, only a few years ago.

Sheldon Barnes was a son of Charles and Cynthia Barnes and was born at Southbury, Conn., March 27, 1798. He was married to Polly Wheeler, a sister of Johnson, Jesse and Oliver Wheeler, Dec. 18, 1824. They moved to Wakeman July 7, 1826, and lived in different places in Huron county, living in Clarksfield in 1832. They lived in Wakeman for many years before their deaths, Mr. Barnes dying Sept. 16, 1859 and his wife Sept. 8, 1871. They were the parents of three children, George, (known as "Deacon George," to distinguish him from "Devil George" a son of William Barnes), Rebecca, who married Abraham Phillips of Hartland and died a few years ago, and Victor, who died many years ago.

Truman R. Percy married Abigail Wheeler, a daughter of Asa Wheeler, Sr. They came from Trumbull county, Ohio, to Clarksfield in 1832 and settled at the center of the township, on the northwest corner of the intersection of the roads. Their children were Joseph W., who married his cousin, Lovina Wheeler, Esther, who died in 1835 when just grown to womanhood, Truman, who married a Miss Brainard, Asa, who married Lydia Fletcher, Dorothy Ann better known as "Dotha," who married Lewis Beers, Perry who went to Michigan, and Sally, who married a Mr. Clizbee and went to Michigan. None of them, so far as we know, are living. Mrs. Percy died in 1835 in the log house at the center.

Elizabeth Mead, the widow of Thompson Mead, who is mentioned on page 64, lived here until after 1846, and then moved to Indiana and from there to Michigan, where she died in 1872. She had seven children, Miner, who died in Iowa, Caroline, who died at Upper Sandusky, O., a short time ago, Thompson, who died in Iowa, Oliver, who died in Indiana, Polly, Mary, William. Polly married Ariel D. Gibson and died in Clarksfield. Mary (Mrs. Miller) is living in Michigan. William married Lucy Hayes for his first wife and is living in Michigan.

Platt Mead, who died in 1882, was a son by the first wife. The elder Thompson Mead was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Anson Potter, with two sons,

David and Major B., came from New York to Clarksfield in 1833. They settled on the Stephen Post farm near the southwest corner of the township. David married Almira Post and they lived in different places in the township. When they were living north of the Hayes mill, their oldest boy was hurt in the mill so that he died from the injuries. They also lived at Sexton's corners and Mrs. Potter's mother died there. They went to Fitchville and from there to Nebraska where they both died.

Major Potter was married to Betsy Maria Fellows July 3, 1842, and he bought a portion of the Post farm and continued to live in the same house with his parents until they died. In 1863 he moved to Minnesota, where his wife died, but where he is still living. He was a noted fifer and was in great demand on the annual "Training Day". He was full of fun and made sport for everybody and many of his jokes are told by the people. He was not a drinking man but could imitate a drunken man to perfection and made sport in that way. He was a half brother of the older Potter sons.

Joseph Potter married Olive Webb, a daughter of Ephraim, and first came to Florence and his wife died there. He then came to Clarksfield with his children, Charity, Paulina, Julia and George, and lived somewhere near the Daniel Bills place. He went to New York and married Sally Swan and in 1837 bought a piece of land near Royal Gridley's on the east side of the road. Here he lived and carried on an ashery for several years, but moved to the Hiel Scott house about 1850 and moved to Michigan about 1855 and died there in 1859, at the age of 60 years, and his wife died in 1900. Julia married Albert Couch in 1843 and they lived near Mr. Potter's for a time, then on the Butler road, and went to Wellington in 1847 and the wife died there in 1892. Mr. Couch died at the home of his daughter in Wellington, by his own hand, in 1901.

Charity and Paulina Potter went west and are dead. George married Elizabeth Scott in 1847 and lives in Michigan.

When David Potter went to Nebraska he learned that there was a man in the same county by the name of Potter. He hunted him up and found that he was an own brother, who had left home when their mother died, and whom he had not seen since childhood.

Washington Curry, a brother of Asa, lived on the farm next west of Asa's a short time. He went to Ruggles township and died there.

Henry Potter (not of Anson's family) kept the hotel here in 1835.

Henry G. Towsley, whose mother was a sister of Benajah Furlong's wife, came to Mr. Furlong's to live, after the death of his mother. In middle life he married Delia Hinman and they lived in the Dr. McMillan house until his death a few years ago.

Justus Barnes was born in Litchfield, Conn., March 17, 1787. In 1812 he was married to Annie Sedgwick, of Litchfield, and who was born August 27, 1794. They settled in Portage county, Ohio, the same year, while the country was a wilderness and they had no neighbors, except Indians, nearer than a mile, and they had to subsist on pounded corn for a considerable time. Mr.

Barnes was drafted into the army during the war of 1812, but did not serve very long. In 1824 he moved to Ruggles Township, (then in Huron county,) Ohio, and came to Clarksfield about 1833, settling on a farm north of the Hayes mill, which farm he bought of John M. Hendryx. The farm is now occupied by John King. About 1847 he traded farms with Hoxsie Vincent and moved to the farm a half mile north of Clarksfield village, where George Fritz now lives. In 1854 he moved to Iowa and died there in 1861 and his wife died in 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes had nine children, only four of whom grew to maturity, Henry Sedgwick, Francis, Edward R., and Louisa.

Henry S., (or Sedgwick, as he was called), married Lydia Gray in 1835 and lived on several different farms in this township, and died at his home on the Butler road in 1894, in the 79th year of his age. His children are Alonzo, Theodore, Frank, Samuel, Ashley and Ida. Francis Barnes was married to Rachel M. Starr in 1837 and lived in this township until 1854, when he moved to Iowa. He lived where William Hofstatter lives and in the old "Mansion House." at Rowland's corners and also on his father's place north of Clarksfield. He died in Iowa in 1886. His wife is still living in Iowa. They had three children, Anna, Justus and Henry, all living in Iowa. Edward R. Barnes married Eliza Ann Dutton and lived in this township until after 1851. He now lives in Michigan. Louisa married Lucien Reed, of Oberlin, and died in Michigan.

Hiram W. Cunningham was a son of Layton Cunningham and Polly Way. He was born at Unadilla, N. Y., in 1803. In 1808 the family moved to the Holland Purchase, in western New York. There were eight sons and four daughters in the family. Mr. Cunningham followed the occupation of carpenter and school teacher. In 1830 he married Mrs. Eunice (Brown) Sheldon, who had a son. Jairus C. In 1833 he came to Clarksfield with his wife and two sons, Oscar and Palmer, his step son, Jairus Sheldon and brother. Layton. He bargained for a tract of wild land just east of the center of the township. The family found shelter in the home of Truman Percy for six weeks until a log cabin could be built on their own land. This cabin was without door, windows or fireplace when the family moved into it, but it was summer time and they did not absolutely require such conveniences. The roots of a large maple tree served for a fireplace for some time. The cabin had a roof of elm bark. They lived here for two or three years, but there was no school near and the boys were losing the opportunity for an education, so the family moved to the hill east of the Hollow, nearly opposite to the site of the Methodist church. After a couple of years they returned to the farm. In 1848 Mr. Cunningham traded farms with Sedgwick Barnes and moved into a log house which stood just east of Ransom Day's. After a few years he built the frame house east of the river on the same farm, on the Medina road. Here Mr. Cunningham died in 1866. Mrs. Cunningham died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Fisher, in 1869. Their children were J. Oscar, Albert Palmer, Orton C., Edwin W., Olive M.

and Emma. Jairus Sheldon married Eunice Mead and they have lived at Urbana, Ill., for a long time. Oscar Cunningham married a lady from Geauga county, Ohio, and they live at Urbana, Ill. Palmer married Ophelia Seger and they lived at Urbana, Ill., until they died, the former in 1893 and the latter a few years later. Orlon also lived at Urbana until his death. Edwin married Debbie Rowland, of Clarksfield, and they live at Topeka, Kansas. Mr. Cunningham has recently been appointed one of the Supreme Judges of the state.

Olive married Robert Fisher and lived in Clarksfield until after the death of her husband, in 1876 then went to Sidell, Ill., where she is still living. Emma died in Urbana, Ill., in 1869. Mr. Cunningham was an industrious and frugal man, yet it was nineteen years before he could pay off his indebtedness of $325 on more than two hundred acres of land, so hard was it to wring anything more than a scanty living out of the virgin forest, as his land was.

Layton Cunningham was born in 1809 and was married to Mary A. Young in 1830. They settled on the part of Hiram Cunningham's farm next to the center of the township, where Hiram Harris afterward lived. In 1845 he bought out Daniel Heath, where John P. Lee now lives and lived there quite a number of years, then moved to Hudson, Michigan, where he died in 1887, the wife having died many years before. They raised a large family of children. Their names are William, of Los Angeles, Cal., who married Angeline Barnes; Mary J., Sarah A., Harriet, Philenda, Adelia, Facelia, Ella, Etta. Mr. Cunningham married a second wife and had another son, Harley. All of these children except William are living in Michigan.

Cyrus Dunning was born in Connecticut in 1779 and in 1819 was married to Sally Wheeler, a sister of Johnson and Jesse Wheeler. They came to Clarksfield in 1833 and settled on a farm north of Rowland's corners, next to the Wakeman line. After a few years the youngest daughter, Sarah, died of consumption followed, in a few months by the mother who died in 1841 and sister, Mary, who died March 3, 1842. This left Mr. Dunning with two sons, Oliver, 18 and Cyrus, 9, years of age. After a few years Oliver married Lucretia Wheeler and they kept house for Mr. Dunning until about 1845, when he married a widow Smith, of Wayne county, Ohio, who had several children, among whom were Orville P. and Lemuel, the latter of whom married Mary Rogers and died in Clarksfield. After some years Mr. and Mrs. Dunning became too old to take care of themselves and she went to live with some of her children in Norwalk, while he lived with his children. In 1854 the old lady died and Mr. Dunning went to Nebraska, with his sons. Cyrus, Jr., had married Lucy Wheeler. The father and sons died in Nebraska.

James L. Green was a mason by trade but a counterfeiter and all round hard character, by practice. In 1833 he was married to Pamela Gray and they lived near the northwest corner of this township, on a farm which Mrs. Green's father, Solomon Gray, had given them. Mr. Green was sent to the penitentiary for counterfeiting and died there in

1840. His widow died on the farm in 1885.

Achilles D. Gordon came here and began to work for Capt. Husted on Febuary, 2. 1833. He afterward lived on the Butler road, in the south part of the township. His wife was a daughter of Daniel Livermore. Some time after 1841 he moved west.

Elkana Peck, a shoemaker. came here as early as 1833 and lived in a log house which stood across the corner from Platt Sexton's. His children were James, Phineas, Nicholas and Jane. The family went west. Mr. Peck's mother lived with him.

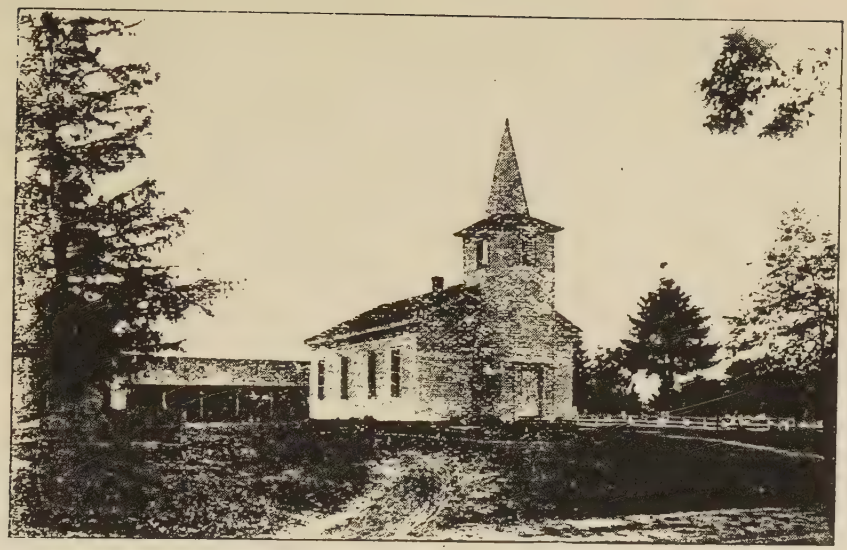
Silas Biggs, who married Jane Peck, came here as early as 1833 and built a cooper shop on what is now known as the Dr. White farm.

Clark Winans was born in 1775 and in 1805 was married to Lurah Smith, a daughter of Elijah Smith, of Long Island, N. Y. They had a family of eight children. In 1825 they came to New London township. They sold out to Zelotus Barrett and in 1833 bought of Eli Wildman 151 acres of land near the southwest corner of Clarksfield township, west of Barrett's chapel. In 1837 Mr. Winans sold this farm to his son, David K. In 1839 his wife died and he afterward married Mrs. Sally (Bearce) Eliott. He lived with his son and died in 1856. His children were Elijah S., Betsy M., Benjamin, Silas, David K., Eleanor and William Clark.

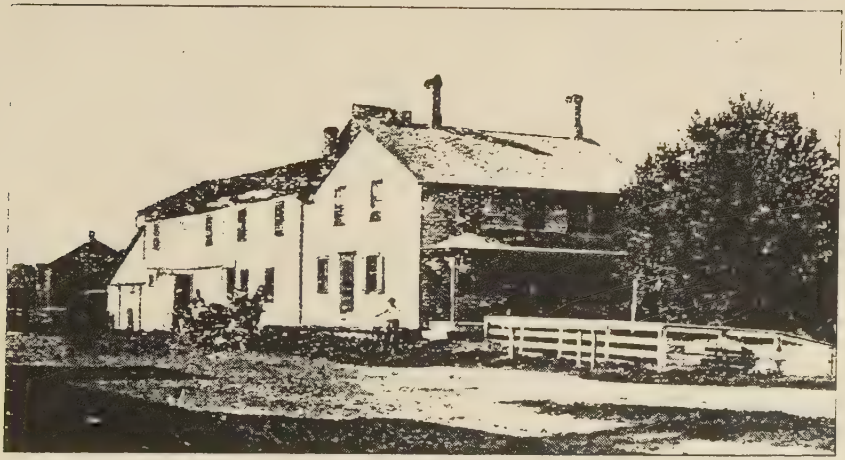
David Kirkpatrick Winans was born in 1815 and in 1838 was married to Harriet Elizabeth Wilson. He lived on the farm he bought of his father until his death in 1890. His wife died in 1893. Their children are William H., of this township, and Adeline, of Norwalk. The youngest son, Frank died on the old homestead in 1900.

Alonzo Bishop and his father, Daniel, came here as early as 1834. and lived in a log house on a farm which Alonzo bought of Benjamin Carman in 1834 and is just north of, or perhaps includes a part of, the village of West Clarksfield. It was sold to Amasa Finch in 1845. Daniel Bishop (who had been a soldier of the war of the Revolution) died about 1845. Alonzo married Louisa Reynolds in 1833. and the Reynolds and Bishop families undoubtedly came here together. After Alonzo sold the Carman farm he bought a farm on the east side of the New London road, south of the section line. and lived there until after 1850. John Clawson afterward lived there for a long time. They moved to Wisconsin where the wife died in 1880, followed by the husband five days later. Their children were George, Amanda and Mary.

Isaac C. Scott came from New York state to Clarksfield in 1834 and bought of Oran Rowland a farm on the north side of the Medina road, next west of Ransom Day's, now owned by John Romell. His wife, Anna, died of small pox in 1850 and Mr. Scott died in 1864. Their children were Maria, Giles, Jane, William, Samuel, Levi, David, Elias, Leonard and Susan. Maria married William Barnum. Giles married Speedy Hand and they lived in Clarksfield. He died in 1897. Samuel died while in the army. Levi married Elvira Hand and died in Michigan in 1896. Susan married Col. Reynolds. Elias and Leonard both married daughters of Stewart



Methodist Church at Clarksfield.



Clarksfield Hotel.

Young, of Birmingham. The last two named are the only ones living.

Almanza Hamlin came from Sharon, Connecticut, to Clarksfield in 1833 or 1834, and bought out Taylor Starr who owned a farm a mile east of the Hollow, where Dorr Twaddle now lives. In 1847 he married Mary Webster, of Wellington, and they had three sons, only one of whom is living at this time. He lives in Wellington. In 1854 Mr. Hamlin died, on the farm and his widow went to Wellington, where she died in 1859. In 1835 Mr. Hamlin purchased of Holly and Coffing, of Connecticut, 1672 acres of land in the first section, for $3000. He also obtained other tracts until he owned the most of the first section. He "articled" much of this, in small pieces, to poor settlers, who were often unable to make their payments and were obliged to leave their places, which were bargained to others, until, finally, the farms were so much improved that the settlers were able to meet their payments. Some of these settlers made a small payment, enough to get possession for a few years, then skinned the farm of the most valuable timber before the next payment became due. Mr. Hamlin got the name, whether justly or unjustly, of being very oppressive to the poor settlers.

In 1834 Amy Priest and her sister, Naomi Booth, bought 45 acres of land near the southwest corner of this township and lived there together for some time. Mrs. Priest had a son, Allen, and two daughters, Hannah and Caroline. Allen married Loretta Chandler and lived at Clarksfield until the death of his wife in 1849. He married again and lived in New London until his death. Hannah Priest was married to Lansing Archey in Yates county, N. Y., in 1832, by Rev. David Marks. They came here and lived with Mrs. Priest for a time, then lived south of Gridley's corners, in the edge of New London township. Mr. Archey used to work for Gibson in his carding mill. He moved to Peru township and carried on a carding mill for some years, but went west with his family and finally lost his property and came back to Clarksfield, after an absence of many years, and lived on the charity of friends until he became ill, when he went to the infirmary at Norwalk and died soon after, on the 9th of March, 1899, at the age of 88 years. Caroline Priest married William Day, of New London. Naomi Booth married Arnold, or Anthony, Frayer (Fryer) and they lived on Miss Booth's farm for a time, then moved to Townsend, after 1851.

David Tyler lived in Saybrook, Mass. In 1758 he married Cybele Ingraham. Their children were Rebecca and David. She died in 1760 and he then married Sarah Bartholamew and had children, Sally, Samuel, Timothy, Malachi, Lydia, Montgomery, Jehiel, Bethiah, Hannah and Josiah. In 1784 David Tyler, 2nd, married Sarah Redington. Their children were Nathaniel, Cybele, Royal, David, Sally, Alvah, Tabitha and Royal, 2nd. The family moved from Massachusetts to Vermont about 1794, where the father died in 1803. David Tyler, 3rd, the subject of our sketch, was born in 1790 and was married to Sally Post in 1816. She was born in 1790 and was a daughter of Jared Post and

Zillah Peirson, who was a daughter of Moses Peirson and Rachel Smith. Their children were Edwin David, born in 1816, Henry P. born in 1819, Louisa, born in 1821, Nelson A., born in 1823, Sarah Diana, born in 1825, Polly, born in 1827 and Royal, born in 1830. Mr. Tyler and his family came from the town of Hector, N. Y. to Sandusky in 1833 and they lived there for a year while he was engaged in the business of making clocks, in company with a man by the name of Dewey. In 1834 they came to Clarksfield. They were neighbors of John M. Smith in New York and were probably induced to come here by Mr. Smith. Mr. Tyler first lived in Capt. Husted's store building, in the rear. He also lived in Henrietta township, Lorain county, for a year. Then he lived at the Hollow, on the north side of the river, where Frank Barnum now lives. He built a shop near where the grist mill stands and made and repaired almost everything which required the use of tools. He had a turning lathe, and made drums, violins, repaired clocks and watches, etc. This shop burnt and another was erected, which has been moved to the east side of the road, near the old sawmill. Mr. Tyler was a good musician and his children were fine singers. Mr. and Mrs. Tyler both died in 1862, only nine days apart. Edwin Tyler married Anna Solis, of Detroit and they lived in this town until some time after the war and then moved to Kansas. The wife died and he married again and moved to Kansas City, Kansas where he died in 1899. His children were David, Emma and Orno. Henry Tyler married Ann Hurlbut and they lived in Clarksfield and Norwalk for many years, then moved to Muncie, Ind., where he died in 1892. His children were Louisa, Ernest and Carrie. Louisa Tyler, daughter of David, married Peter L. Gregory in 1838 and died in 1840. Nelson Tyler went away from home about 1840 but returned in time to help build the new shop in 1842 and in 1843 married Jennie House, of Clarksfield. In 1862 he crossed the plains but returned after two years. He went to California in 1876 and is still living there, the last of the Tyler children. He has children Herbert, Edwin and Homer. Diana Tyler married William W. Stiles in 1843 and lived in this place until her death in 1899. Polly died in 1838. Royal, a promising young man, died in 1852.

Henry White, of New London, was married to Irena Manchester, daughter of Roswell Manchester, in 1832 and lived in Clarksfield for a few years. He went to Indiana and died there in 1841, at the age of 30. His children were, Roswell, Hattie, William, David and Riley, of whom Hattie only is living. She married Hiram Barnes and lives in Fitchville. Mrs. White died in Indiana in 1842, at the age of 32.

Thomas Taylor came here about 1843 and built a log house on Platt Sexton's farm on the corner across the road from Sexton's. He married Ruth Ann Webb. He was a shoemaker, and had the reputation of being a thief.

Ira Call and George Hans were warned out of town in 1834.

Obadiah Reynolds and his wife, Ruth Phelps, were both born in 1788. They were married in 1809. They came from Dutchess County, N. Y., to Clarksfield in 1834. The wife died

two years later. On December 8, 1837, Mr. Reynolds was married to Mrs. Hannah Basford. She died in April, 1842, and in October, 1842, he was married to Mrs. Mary Miller. They moved to Wisconsin in 1846 and Mr. Reynolds died six weeks after their arrival. Mr. Reynolds had three children, all by the first wife; Samuel P., who married Rebecca Miller in 1844, and moved to Michigan, where she died in 1861 and he in 1885; Louisa, who married Alonzo Bishop; Marial, who married Riley R. Peck and died in Fulton County, O., in 1894, at the age of 75.

At one time Mr. Reynolds lived in the Percy log house at the center of the township. Hannah Basford had a son, John R., and they probably came here in 1837, as John was warned out of town that year, which was a common occurence with new comers.

Warren Cooley was born in Manchester, Connecticut, August 19, 1810 and came to Clarksfield while a young man. He was a carpenter by trade. He was married, in Clarksfield, to Amarillus Jane Seger (who was born in Danbury, Conn., June 22, 1816) on February 3, 1843. They first lived in a log house which stood on the bank back of Ezra Wildman's. Then Mr. Cooley built a house at the Hollow, which was afterward occupied by J. N. Barnum for some years, but they lived, later, where John Spurrier afterward lived. In 1847 they went to Wisconsin, and 1856 came to Oberlin. In 1863 they moved to Michigan but came to New London in 1865, and in 1869 moved to Kansas, where Mrs. Cooley died in 1889 and Mr. Cooley in 1890. Their children are; Lydia Jane, Mary Ann, Susan A., Eli S. Charles H., and Clara V. The eldest daughter, Jennie, married Mr. Miner, a Home Missionary teacher; Mary Ann married W. I. Squire and lived in Toledo at the time of her death in 1900. Susan is unmarried and teaches in the south; the sons live in Kansas and Clara is married and lives in Florida.

James D. Smith was a son of John and Frances Smith and a brother of John M. Smith. He was born in Hector, Tompkins County, N. Y., Dec. 13th, 1801. His wife was Jane VanOrtwick, who was born in Hector, Jan. 19th, 1814. They had two children born in Hector; Abraham V., born March 6th, 1831, and Mary E., born Nov. 16th, 1833. In the spring of 1834 the family came to Clarksfield and Mr. Smith bought a small farm on the east side of the center road near the south line of the township where Jay Fowles now lives. Mr. Smith died there Jan. 30, 1874. Mrs. Smith died at the home of her son in Michigan, Feb. 4th, 1888. Abraham V. Smith was married to Roxena Hills in 1850, and in 1861 moved to Michigan. He died there March 4, 1901, leaving his widow and seven children. His wife was a half sister of Ephraim and Royal Gridley. Mary E. Smith was married to Willis E. Young in 1849. Mr. Young died in 1889 and Mrs. Young lives in Fairfield township. Mrs. James D. Smith's father, Abraham VanOrtwick, and her brother, George, lived in Clarksfield for a time in 1837.

Jeremiah Smith, a brother of John and James Smith, lived in Clarksfield on the Michael Shays farm, but moved to Michigan about 1837.

Dewey Tower married Elizabeth Rogers, a sister of Jogel Rogers, Sr.

Their son, Hiram, married Fannie Post, a sister of Parley K. and Mrs. E. H. Chandler. In 1834 he bought, of Parley Post, forty acres of land near the southwest corner of this township. He lived there in a log house which stood between the town line road and the angling road. He was a blacksmith by trade. In 1838 he sold his farm to Joseph Washburn and moved to Castalia, Erie county, Ohio, where he died many years ago. His widow married Alva Peck. Mr. Tower's children were; Sylva, Clarissa, Maria, Cevilla and Roxana. Sylva was the first wife of Daniel Hosmer, and Maria is his present wife and they live in this township. Roxana married George Curry.

In 1835 John Cronk bought out Seldon Freeman, who lived on the west side of the New London road next north of Cyrus Livermore's, and lived there until he sold out to Ephraim Day in 1839.

Aden Edwards, whose wife was Betsy E. Crawford, a sister of James C. Rowland's wife, came to Clarksfield about 1835 and lived in a log house across the corner from Platt Sexton's. He and his sons were coopers, by trade, and they followed the trade while here. Mr. Edwards afterwards lived in Clarksfield village, on the south hill. Mr. Edwards had three sons: Thomas, Collins and Avery: and three daughters: Hannah, Polly and Anna. Thomas married Eunice Webb and lived in Clarksfield for some years, until after 1851, and moved to New London where he died in 1884. His wife died in 1880. Their children were; Sarah, Hannah, Lydia, Truman, Mary and Daniel.

Avery Edwards married Mrs. Mary (Rogers) Smith, and died in Wakeman a few years ago. Collins Edwards went west and disappeared from the knowledge of his relatives. Hannah married Reuben Bristol, and died in Hartland; Polly married John Cann in 1846, and died in Norwalk; Anna died unmarried.

Royal and Ephraim Gridley were sons of Jared Gridley and Cynthia Tremain, and were born at Rodman, Jefferson county, New York, the former in 1809 and the latter in 1811. In 1818 the family, including the parents and brothers of Jared, emigrated to Rising Sun, Indiana, going down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers by boat and raft. They had several mishaps and Jared was nearly killed at Cincinnati. Jared died of the fever after a short time and his widow and children went back to New York state again. Ephraim came to Clarksfield in 1835 and bought a piece of land in the first section, where his son, Andrew, now lives. After a year or so he went back to New York and drove stage, a business he had followed before, for a short time, then came back to Ohio. In 1838 his brother, Royal, came out here. He had sold a piece of land in the east, and Ephraim took some of the money and went back to New York and married Miss Julia Kinney and came back at once with his bride. Their children were: Andrew J., Rosa, Inez and Cynthia(who was drowned in the creek at two years of age.) Mrs. Gridley died in 1878. In 1883 he married a sister of his first wife and lived in New London until a few years ago. He died in Clarksfield in 1899. Royal Gridley married Susan Twaddle, June 6th, 1841, and they settled on a farm adjoining Ephraim's. Their children

were: Clarinda, Jared, Jane, Addie and May. Mr. Gridley died in 1882.

Paul Pixley, an old Revolutionary soldier, and his son, Ariel, came from Brighton, Monroe county, New York, to New London township in 1817 and settled just south of Barrett's corners. Paul died in Rochester, Ohio. Ariel and his wife, Wealthy, had three sons: Eli, Sardis and Jasper. Eli was born in 1809, and married Czarina Blackman about 1835. They settled on a farm in Clarksfield, back of Zara Norton's house, but afterwards lived on the road south of the center of the township, between the farms of John Anderson and Major Smith. The house which he built has been moved and is the one now owned by S. C. Heifner. To them were born four children: Ariel, Sabra and a twin sister who died in infancy, and George W. In 1854 they sold out and moved to Indiana, and in 1860 to Minnesota, where the wife died in 1872, and Mr. Pixley in 1875. Ariel went to California and is still living there. Sabra married William Twaddle and lives in Clarksfield. George is not married and lives in Minnesota. Sardis Pixley married Betsy White and lived at Barrett's corners, and worked in a blacksmith shop. He afterward bought a farm on the west side of the New London road, in Clarksfield, where he built a log house, which is still standing and was, until recently, occupied by Marion Shays. It is the last log house in the township to be used as a dwelling. In this house Mr. Pixley's only daughter, Wealthy, died in 1854, at the age of 18. He sold out in 1855 and went to Wisconsin and lived a number of years, and where his wife died. He and his two older sons served in the army during the civil war. After the war he married again and moved to Kansas, and died in 1883, at the age of 59. Jasper Pixley married Lousia Norton and they lived across the road from Eli's, but went to Minnesota in 1856.

Boughton Roscoe was a son of Dr. John B. Roscoe, of Schoharie, N. Y., and was born in 1805. In 1827 he married Mary Washburn. About 1833 they came to Bronson township and in 1835 to Clarksfield and settled on the Butler road, where E. K. Litchfield now lives. In 1840 they moved to Norwalk township, then to Milan township, then to Indiana, then to Iowa in 1846, and in 1852 to California, where he died in 1892. His children, who are living, are, James W. and Wesley H., of California, Mrs. E. M. Dailey, of Nebraska, John B., of Colorado, and Charles E., of Iowa. Mr. Rusco spelled his name as here printed, but the children spell it Roscoe. He was a strong democrat and used to love to visit with Milton Bissell and discuss politics.

Robert W. Hurlbut was of Irish ancestry, and was born at Roxbury, Connecticut, March 22, 1783. He was left an orphan at an early age, with two sisters, at Danbury, Connecticut. Here he learned the trade of blacksmith, working in the same shop with James C. Judson, afterward of Florence. He went to Pittsburg, "Old Pitt" as he called it, where he raised a family. In 1818 he came to Clarksfield and boarded with Captain Husted for five weeks. He bought a farm north of Clarksfield village, and intended to bring his family and make his home here, but sickness in the family, followed by

the death of his wife and a child, prevented it. He sold his land to Clarrissa Hayes in 1831. In 1835 he came here again, arriving April 9th, bringing his remaining children, Charles, Robert H. and Ann, twins, Mary W. and James. He settled on the Benson farm, a half mile south of the village, where O. J. Husted lived in late years. Here he built a shop and followed the business of blacksmithing and ironing hames for John Hough, until a short time before his death. Some time after he moved here he went back to Pittsburg and married a widow Croxford, who had four children, Catherine, Edward, Mary Ann and William. The two younger ones came here to live. Mr. Hurlbut had served in the war of 1812. He was one of the best natured and jolly men that lived here, and it was a pleasure to look at "Uncle Rob's" round face at the door of his shop. He died in 1876 at the age of 93, his second wife having preceded him three months. Chas. Hurlbut married Abigald Brown, of Delaware, O., and died many years ago. Robert married Arvilla Mead, of Clarksfield, and lived in a log house across from William Sinclair's present residence. They went to Tabor, Iowa, many years ago and are still living there. Ann married Henry Tyler and died at Muncie, Indiana, a few years ago. Mary married Obadiah Husted December 1st, 1841, and they lived on the Hurlbut farm until 1887, when they moved to Kansas City, Kansas, where he died in 1900 and she in 1901. James went to California and has not been heard from in many years. Catherine Croxford came here at a later date and married John Barnum May 13th, 1841, and died in 1886. Edward Croxford served in the war with Mexico and afterward married Octa Chamberlain, of Birmingham. They came to Clarksfield in 1847 and lived at the Hollow, in the house where Rory Starr afterward lived. They moved to Birmingham and he went into the army at the breaking out of the civil war, and was killed at the battle of Shiloh, 1862. Mary Ann Croxford married Manley Call. Wm. C. Croxford married Orilla Chamberlain and lived north of the Hollow, where George Godfrey now lives. He died here of the cholera in 1854 at the age of 27.

Alexander Twaddle was born in Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, in 1782. His father came from Ireland at the time of the American Revolution. One of the family reared a large family of children, nearly all of whom were blind at birth. Alexander married Elizabeth Ramage who was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and they came to Jefferson county, Ohio, then on the frontier. He worked at Moore's saltworks and stepped into a vat of boiling brine and scalded his leg so severely as to cripple him for life. Eight children were born to them in Jefferson county: Jemima in 1807; Abner in 1809; Lydia in 1811; Mary in 1814; Alexander in 1816; Elizabeth in 1818; John J. in 1820; Sarah in 1822. In 1823 the family moved to Holmes county, Ohio. Four more children were born here: Susan in 1824; Margaret in 1827; Nancy in 1830; William W. in 1833. The father sold his farm and gave Alexander and John each one hundred dollars and they came to Clarksfield in 1835 and bought 170 acres of land in the first

section, a part of which is now owned by William Twaddle. Sally and Susan came with them. Thev put up a log house and liked the country so well that they induced the parents and most of the children to come the next year. The sons sold to their father a portion of the land they had bought and the old people lived there the rest of their days. Mr. Twaddle died in 1859 and his wife the next year. The house stood across the road from where E. J. Fox lives. Jemima married Dan Haley, in Holmes county. He went into the Mexican war and died. She then came to this township and married Benoni Steambarge and went to Kansas and died in 1893. Her children were, Joe, Betsy, Mary, Daniel. Hetty, John, James and Irene (Steambarge.) Abner Twaddle married Aerie Bevington, but they separated and he married twice afterward. He lived in Rochester, Ohio and died there. His children are Susan and Alex. Lydia married Peter Justice in Holmes county in 1827 and died in Clarksfield in 1872. Mary ("Polly") married Robert Barnes and died in 1886. Alexander, Jr., married Sarah Lee, of Clarksfield, in 1839. and they lived on the home farm until 1848. then moved to the Lee homestead, where S. C. Heifner lives, and here he died in 1894, and the wife in 1900. Their children were, Abner D., John J., and Dorinda A. Elizabeth married Peter Bevington in Holmes county in 1835 and died in 1894. John married Julia Palmer, of Westchester county, New York, and they lived near the old people, where Eugene Fox now lives. He died in 1885 and his wife in 1889. Their children were, Dorr, Leroy and Lily, twins, and Charlotte. Sarah ("Sally"), married Adam Shank in Holmes county and is still living. Susan married Royal Gridley and still lives in Clarksfield. Margaret married Mr. Gains and died in 1849, the first of the family to die. Nancy married Phillip McGloon, and after his death Elijah Minkler and lives in Missouri. William married Sabra Pixley and they live on the homestead.

Peter Justice was a son of Nathan and was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, in 1796. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade and followed that and farming all his life. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but was not called into service. In early manhood he came on foot as far as Fulton county, Ohio, in search of land, but returned to Pennsylvania. Later he came to Holmes county, where he married Lydia Twaddle in 1827. In 1837 they came to Clarksfield and settled on a farm next south of the Twaddle place, where they lived until their deaths, the wife dying in 1872. and he in 1881. They raised a large family of children, whose names are: Thomas Wright born in 1829, died in 1862; Nathan, born in 1831; George W., born in 1833, died 1886; Henry H., born in 1835; John Alexander, born in 1839; Susan, born in 1841; Royal F., born in 1844, died in 1891; Andrew A., born in 1846; and Daniel L., born in 1852. Thomas, Andrew and Susan were born blind. Peter Bevington lived in several different houses near the Twaddle home, but finally settled on the west side of the Butler road, where his son now lives. He was killed by a vicious horse in 1853. His children were Mary and Dennis.

Adam Shank was born in Fayette

county, Pennsylvania, in 1814 and was married to Sarah Twaddle, in Holmes county, in 1839 and they came to Clarksfield the same year and lived first in a log house on the Twaddle farm, but now live on the Butler road nearly two miles south of the section line. Their children are, Margaret Elinor and Frances Elizabeth.

Manoah Hunter was born in Ticonderoga, New York, April 27, 1795. His wife, Susanna Griswold, was born February 8, 1796. They were married in 1815. Their children were, Polly, born in 1816; John, born in 1818; Betsy, born in 1820; Phidilla, born in 1822; Milo, born in 1825; Chester, born in 1827; Lydia, born in 1830; Fanny Jane, born in 1833; William Anson, born 1837; and an infant, born in 1843. The family lived in Vermont until about 1830 and came to Clarksfield in 1836, living in a log house between the later homes of John Twaddle and Robert Barnes. Polly Hunter married Luther Cooley Jr., who died in 1849, and in 1851 she married Charles Leach and they lived on the Cooley farm until her death in 1860. She left four small children, one of whom was a baby boy, who was brought up by grandmother Hunter, and now lives at Lorain, Ohio. Mr. Leach, with the other three children, moved to Wisconsin and died in 1889. Betsy Hunter married Truman S. Cartwright in 1836, and she died in Clyde, while visiting there, in 1885. John Hunter married and lived in Norwalk township until his death in 1880. Phidilla Hunter married John Vanator in 1843. After the death of her husband she was married twice more and died in Clyde in 1896. Milo Hunter married in Norwalk township in 1849, and moved to Clyde about 1869, and died there in 1877. Chester Hunter was married in Norwalk in 1850 and died at his home in Clyde in 1893. Fanny Jane Hunter was married in Norwalk in 1850, and has been married three times since then, and lives at Berlin. William Hunter had been twice married and lived at Clyde until his death in 1900. He and his brothers, Milo and Chester, became expert ax makers and followed the business at East Norwalk and later at Clyde, with success, and a "Hunter" ax was sought after by the choppers in this part of the country. The Hunter family moved to East Norwalk ("Puckerbrush"), where the mother died in 1854, and the father in 1864. This family was noted for the large stature of its members and it is related that on one occasion, when the ten members of the family were present at a family gathering, their combined weight was 2400 pounds. Two of them were children, so the average was rather large. The father weighed 308, Polly about 300 and Betsy about 250. The parents found it a hard matter to wring a subsistence out of the woods of the first section of the township, and it is said that they were once reduced to the necessity of living on wild leeks, alone. The son, William, who relates this, says he was a nursing baby and did not realize the deprivations as did the rest. It is also related that at one time there was such a scarcity of corn in the township that a poor man found it impossible, nearly, to obtain any. Ira Starr sent a team to Ashland county and obtained a load for himself and some of his neighbors. As

Remains of the Husted Saw Mill

soon as the corn came he put his son James on a horse, with a bag of corn and sent him to Husted's mill, with instructions to the miller to grind it at once, and when it was done the boy went through the woods to Noah Hunter's and left the meal. The old lady told, with tears running down her face, how they had subsisted for two weeks on one 'possum and wild leeks.

Truman S. Cartwright, who married Betsy Hunter, lived in Clarksfield for some time, then lived at East Norwalk for a number of years, then moved to Michigan. He died there about thirty years ago. They raised a family of ten children.

Luther Cooley, Jr., who married Polly Hunter, came from Vermont, with his wife and one daughter, Huldah, in 1830, with Mr. Hunter's family, and purchased a piece of land on the road south of Bissell's, next south of the Jaqua place, and lived there until his death in 1849. He left three girls and one boy. Huldah married F. Bristol and they moved to Michigan and she died a couple of years later. Fanny married Will Thair and lives near Norwalk. Cordelia married Lewis Stevens and lives in Norwalk, a widow. Joel married Lydia, a daughter of Levi Hunter, and lives in Michigan Mr. Cooley's father, also named Luther, lived here with his wife and they both died here and are buried on William Bissell's farm. He died January 1, 1842. He was a soldier of the Revolution. His wife was a widow Davis and had a son, Benjamin, who was a simple minded man, who wandered about the country and finally died in the poorhouse.

Hiel Hamlin was born at Sharon, Connecticut, and his wife was born at Stamford, Connecticut. Their children were, Eleazer, Noah and Elizabeth. The family came to Clarksfield from Sharon, in 1835 and settled a mile east of the Hollow, on the opposite of the road from Almanza's, who was a brother of Hiel. Eleazer married Deborah Knapp, of Clarksfield, June 11th, 1840. About 1853 he moved to Iowa, then to Norwalk, Ohio, where he died in 1896 at the age of 72. Noah married Adelia Marion Couch in 1836 and lived on a part of the William Bissell farm, building the house there. He followed farming and school teaching. He went toNorwalk in 1849, where his wife died in 1896. He is still living there with his daughter, Theresa Pebbles. Elizabeth C. Hamlin married J. J. Cobb in 1840, and died at the home of her brother, in Norwalk, in 1888 at the age of 65. Hiel Hamlin died at Iowa Falls, Iowa, in 1868 at the age of 76, and his wife died at the same place in 1883 at the age of 87.

Samuel Jaqua was born near Montreal, Canada, July 4th, 1795, and died in 1872. His father was born in France. Samuel moved to Yates county, New York, and from there to Indiana, and in 1836 came to Clarksfield. He bought a piece of land of Almanza Hamlin in the first section, across the road from the farm afterward owned by Simeon Blackman, the farm now being owned by Charles Burrows. Here he lived until 1846, when he sold out to David B. Prosser, a brother of his wife, and moved away. The children were George, Abraham, Pertheny, Phebe, Elizabeth and David. All are dead excepting George, who lives in Minnesota,

and Elizabeth, the latter lost her sight and lives with her brother.

Michael Shays, a native of Ireland, came here about 1836 and did teaming and farming for a living. He hauled the machinery for the Squire and Lawton mill from Huron. By pure hard labor he became the owner of several farms before his death. His first wife was Elizabeth Porter and they lived on the New London road opposite Lyman Knapp's. Their children are George, Elmer andMarion,all of this township. After the death of his wife he moved to New London and married again. He died in 1899.

About 1836 John Seldon Leet came to Clarksfield from Euclid near Cleveland and lived in a log house on the opposite side of the road from Ephraim Gridley's. He had children Lucius and Adeline, of school age. One of his daughters had married Joseph C. Post, a brother of Parley, and they came here with Mr. Leet's family and lived together until after 1846, when both families went to Wisconsin where the parents died.

Daniel Lee, a cousin of Benjamin Hill's wife, lived just east of Clarksfield village at the forks of the road where Seth Cooley afterward lived. He moved to Fitchville about 1835.

Purdy Smith lived here from 1836 to 1839. He lived near Jacob Clawson's and also on the Butler road. His sister was the wife of George Hopkins

Otis Munn, a widower and his son-in-law, John Power, with his family, came here from the east about 1836 and settled on the farm next south of Hiel Scott's, on what is known as the Dr. White farm, the log house standing just north of where the railroad now runs. After a time the men had a disagreement and Power moved into a log cooper shop which had been built by Silas Biggs. In 1840 Power had an illness and when he felt better, ate so much apple pie that he had a relapse and died. It is probable that Munn died soon afterward as we find no mention of him after 1840. The rest of the family went back east. Mr. Power's children wereAdeline,Martha and Alvin.

Joseph Terwilliger lived here from 1836 to 1838. He was a blacksmith and worked in a shop east of Cobb's store.

Robert Fletcher came from New York state to Clarksfield in 1836 and settled on the Butler road just north of the Edwards corners, and lived there until his death in 1875, at the age of 84. The wife had died in 1860, at the age of 69. Their children were Clarissa, Joseph B., Lydia, Smith, Susan, Lovina and Harriet. Clarissa married John Hand and died in 1898. Joseph married Anna Stone in 1842 and they lived on the homestead. The wife died in 1893 and Mr. Fletcher in 1896 at the age of 78. Lydia married Asa Percy and died in 1887. Smith lived in Wakeman township and died a few years ago. Susan married Israel Bursley and they lived in Clarksfield a few years, then moved to Wakeman township and died there. Lovina married Samuel Boies and lived inClarksfield, then in Camden, then in the western part of this state,and the wife died there. Harriet did not come here until after the rest of the family. She married William Thompson and lived on the Edwards corners. He had a fit while on a roof at work,and was killed by falling to the ground. This was in 1858. She then married H. G. Ham-

mond and died in Camden. Her son, George Thompson, was drowned in the "Little Lake," in Camden.

William Fletcher, a brother of Robert, moved to Bronson township first, then came to Clarksfield in 1839, settling on the opposite side of the road, next north of Robert's, where his son, Harley, now lives. His children were W. H. Harrison, living in Wakeman, George, Charles H., deceased, Mary Jane, deceased, Andrew, Daniel, deceased, and Harley. William Fletcher died in 1872, at the age of 72 and his wife, Maria, in 1872, at the age of 61.

There was a family of Lawtons, eight in number, at Buffalo, N. Y., of whom five members lived in Clarksfield. George, who was born Oct. 12, 1806, was a millwright by trade and worked on a mill at Birmingham, O., and then came to Clarksfield about 1836, entering into partnership with Virgil Squire in a store and they also bought and operated the Husted gristmill and sawmill. On December 4th, 1836, he was married to Miss Catharine Daley, of Henrietta, Lorain county, O. Mr. Lawton was acquainted with the family of David Tyler, in Clarksfield. When Mr. Tyler lived in Henrietta he was a neighbor of Mr. Daley. Lawton was in the habit of making his headquarters at Mr. Tyler's when he was courting. One Monday morning the Tyler boys overheard Mr. Lawton telling Mr. Tyler that he had proposed and been accepted. Mr. Tyler asked what Mr. Daley said, and the reply was, "the old man, he laughed." Of course the Tyler boys made the most of the remark, to the discomfiture of Mr. Lawton. Mr. and Mrs. Lawton began housekeeping in a house which stood near the bank of the race, in front of the present gristmill, in Clarksfield. A son, Manley Chapin Lawton, was born to them here on May 5, 1838. Two or three years after the building of the mill here Mr. Lawton went to Canada to work on a mill and then moved to Venice, Erie county, O., where he repaired a mill. Their second son, Henry Ware Lawton, was born March 17, 1843, undoubtedly at Venice, although the father was working in Lucas county, and they moved there after the birth of the boy. A third son, George D., was born in 1848. In 1854 the family was living at Birmingham while the father was in California. The wife died there and the family was broken up. Mr. Lawton went to Indiana and died at Ft. Wayne in 1867. The eldest son, Manley, went to Texas and became a civil engineer. He was forced into the Confederate army and was captured. He went to California after the close of the war and died there.

Henry W. Lawton attended school at Ft. Wayne and enlisted in the 9th Indiana regiment in 1861, with the rank of sergeant and was promoted to the rank of brevet colonel at the close of the war, for gallantry on the field. He obtained a discharge and began the study of law, which was interrupted by his appointment as second lieutenant in the 41st U. S. Infantry. In 1886 he led the troops who captured the noted Apache chief, Geronimo, after a most exhausting campaign in the fastnesses of the mountains of Mexico. For this service he received the appointment of Inspector General. At the outbreak of hostilities with Spain in 1898 he was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of volunteers. He was chosen to open the military operations at Santiago and captured El Caney. He was

one of the comissioners to arrange terms for the surrender of Santiago, Cuba. He was promoted to the rank of Major General in July, 1898, and in December was sent to the Phillipines, where was very successful in his operations against the insurrectionists. On the 19th of December, 1899, he was shot through the heart at San Mateo, Luzon, while encouraging his men on the firing line. He was one of the most trusty of the generals in the field and great hopes were entertained that his influence would greatly help to put down the insurrection. He was an ideal soldier, of commanding presence, and one who obeyed orders without criticisms.

George D. Lawton, the third son, while a youth, entered the U. S. army just at the close of the war and received injuries in Indian Territory which finally caused his death in 1871 at the home of his uncle, James Daley, in Clarksfield.

In 1837 Daniel and Charles Lawton, brothers of George, came to Clarksfield and worked on the mill. Daniel was married and bought a lot here and built a house on it, the one lately owned by Dolly Tremain. He died in Indiana. Charles had studied in the Norwalk Seminary, intending to enter the ministry, but he gave it up and worked with his brother as a millwright. In 1842 he was married to Abby Daley, a sister of Catharine. He and his wife died in Indiana.

Maria Lawton lived with her brother George in Clarksfield, for a time. She married and lived in New Haven township, Huron county, until her death in 1871. Another sister, Hannah, was married to a man by the name of Dodge and they lived in Clarksfield on the Patch farm north of the Hollow, and also north of Ezra Wildman's. She died at Port Clinton, O. A girl by the name of Ruth Dodge lived at Joseph Nickerson's in 1844. She might have been a daughter of Hannah Dodge.

Abraham Edwards was a son of Abraham, son of John, son of Thomas Edwards of Wales, and was born at Worthington, Mass., May 6, 1783. He was married to Olivia Daniels Jan. 22, 1804. She was a daughter of Dan. Daniels and was born at Worthington, Nov. 19, 1786. They lived at Worthington until May, 1831, when they moved to Norwalk, O., living on the David Gibbs farm. In February, 1835, they moved to Clarksfield, settling on a farm one half mile east of Rowland's corners, where Mrs. Beebe now owns. They built the first house on the place and this was the first house east of Rowland's corners, in Clarksfield. Their children were all born in Massachusetts and their names were George G., 1st, Daniel, Philander, Lucy, Olivia, Mary, Ransloe D., Samuel, Louisa M., George G., 2nd and Ezra S. The two elder sons remained in Massachusetts, in fact, the elder George died before the second George was born. The rest of the children came to Norwalk with the parents. Philander, born in 1808, married Mary Keeler, of Norwalk, and died in 1874. Lucy, born in 1810, married Allen Brown and died in Dartford, Wis., in 1887. Olivia died in Norwalk in 1831. Mary, born in 1816, married Joseph Wilson, and is yet living at Toledo, Iowa. Ransloe D., born May 19, 1819, married Mary A. Book, of Norwalk, in 1842. They once lived on a farm north of the father's farm, in Clarksfield, then moved to Norwalk about 1847. He died in 1855. The

widow still lives, near Milan. Samuel, born in 1821, came to Clarksfield and lived until 1854, then he went to Coldwater, Michigan and married Elizabeth Church, then went to Toledo, Iowa, and lived until his death in 1883. Louisa M., born in 1823, married John Nickerson, of Clarksfield, and is living at Kearney, Neb. George G., 2nd, born in 1827, married Lucy Ann Dowd, of Clarksfield and lived in Clarksfield until 1855, when he moved to Iowa and died in 1869. He became a Baptist preacher and was a chaplain during the civil war. Ezra S., born in 1829, married Louisa S. Phillips, a sister of the first wife of John McDonald, in 1851. He became a Baptist preacher. He moved to Toledo, Iowa, in 1855. They are yet living at Lorimor, Iowa.

About 1854 Abraham and Samuel Edwards went to Toledo, Iowa, and bought land, and moved there the next year, and also Philander, Ransloe, George and Ezra. The wife, Olivia, died there in 1865 and Abraham in 1872. Philander, Ransloe, Samuel and George all died at Toledo.

The Robert Edwards, who left an estate of 77 acres of land in New York City, (now valued at three hundred millions of dollars) was a great uncle of Abraham Edwards.

Samuel H. Gibson came here, probably from Greenwich, Ohio, about 1836, and boarded with Capt. Husted, but was soon married to Bathsheba Sheldon, of Greenwich. They lived in the upper part of the Tyler shop. He worked at cloth dressing, carding wool etc., in the lower part of the same building, his power being derived from a water wheel which received its water from the mill race. He afterward lived in a house across the street from Smith Starr's, where Emma Spurrier now lives. Mr. Gibson was in partnership with Capt. Husted in the store from 1837 to 1841. The Tyler shop was destroyed by fire in 1841 and Mr. Gibson soon moved to Wakeman township, then to Milan and finally to Greenwich. He might have worked for Silas Earl a short time after the shop burned. His children, enumerated here in 1848, were Jerome, Mary and Isaac. Caleb Hendryx used to work for Mr. Gibson in the carding mill.

Captain Joab Squire was a sea captain, a native of Connecticut, and came to Florence in 1815. He was the father of sixteen children, three of whom, William, Virgil and Charles, became residents of Clarksfield. William married Pamelia Gray in 1837 and they lived north of Ezra Wildman's. He was a basket maker and worked in the Tyler shop. They were the parents of six children, George, Annie, Hiram and three others, triplets, of whom two died in infancy and William grew to maturity. The family moved to Iowa in 1858 and came back a couple of years later. Mr. Squire died here and the family then moved to Grinnell, Iowa, where the mother died. Virgil Squire was born in Connecticut in 1808 and was married to Rebecca Peck, of Florence, about 1835. They began housekeeping in the old Husted store building, which stood near the sawmill race and here their eldest son, Charles, was born. Mr. Squire carrried on a store in the small building which is now the back part of the Barnum store. He also built an ashery in 1835. In 1836 he became associated with George Lawton in the mercantile business and built a mill which will be described

later. The business was a financial failure and Mr. Squire moved to Defiance, O., about 1842 and finally became well off. He died in 1874 and his wife in 1895. Their two sons, Charles and Edward are living in Defiance. Charles R. Squire lived in Clarksfield from 1840 until 1843. He became an attorney at law and lived in Sandusky. He died about 1855.

Zebina Russell lived on the east side of the New London road next south of Lyman Knapp's, from about 1835 until his death between 1844 and 1850. His children were Charles, Henry, George, Almon, Delavan and Lucia. Charles, Almon and Delavan died in Fitchville. George died near Sandusky. His son, George, lives in Clarksfield. Henry lived in Fitchville but died in Clarksfield a few years ago. Lucia married Arthur W. Curtiss, of Fitchville, and died in the west. Zebina Russell married the widow, Electa Stocking, for a second wife, but they did not live together long.

Armon, or Harmon, Rusco lived in Norwalk in 1819 and in Bronson in 1822. He or another of the same name came to Clarksfield about 1836 and settled near the "plum swamp" on the west side of the Butler road south of Whitefox. He was a basket maker and found it difficult to make a living. He was one of the first members of the Whitefox church at its organization in 1837 and he used to exhort at some of the meetings. His children were Sarah, Alfred, William, Clara, Juliet, Nelson and Charles. Sarah married Mason Hand, a son of Enoch. Clara married Eppa Owen. Some time after 1844 the family moved to Hardin county, O. They were not related to Boughton Rusco.

Isaac Lawton (not of the family of George) came to Clarksfield in 1837 from New York state, and built a house at Rowland's corners. He was interested in the foundry with John Hayes. After a few years he went back east.

Martin Pulver was a neighbor of Lawton and came here and lived in Lawton's house for a short time, but went back east. He returned to Clarksfield in May, 1839, and bought out David Hinman, a short distance east of Clarksfield village, and lived there until 1843, when he sold out to Jonathan Huestis. He then bought out Benjamin Hill, across from the Methodist church, and lived here until his death. He was born at Cokake, N. Y., November 27, 1804, and died in 1880. His wife, Rebecca, died in 1860, at the age of 54. He then married Mrs. Tamzon (Rowland) Husted. Mr. Pulver was a mechanic and used to work with Norman Furlong at making grain cradles, fanning mills, wagons, etc. He was a fine man and enjoyed the respect of the entire community.

There were three Pixleys (not of the family of Eli) who came from Cataraugus county, N. Y., to Clarksfield with the Rounds family. They were Lott, his son Horace and grandson, Aaron L. They lived east of Rowland's corners, just across the river. Lott was very fond of hunting foxes and used to spend much time at this sport when an old man. Aaron was married to Harriet Rounds, of Hartland, February 20, 1842. She died here a year or two later and he married Julaney Converse. About 1860 he went to California, abandoning his family. Their son, Henry, is yet living.

In 1837 Nelson Warren Phillips lived on a small farm south of James D.

Smith's and his brother, Hugh, lived on the William Bissell farm.

Myron Morris was the eldest son of John Morris, a half brother of Parley Post, who lived in Hartland just north of Mr. Post's. He married Alvira Blodgett and lived in Clarksfield east of his father's place in 1837. He moved to New London after a few years and lived until his death.

Abel D. Howe, a native of the state of New York, bought a piece of land in Clarksfield south of the farm of Peter Justice, in 1837. He probably did not live there but about this time, August, 1836, came to Clarksfield village and lived in the back part of the Husted store building, keeping a small stock of goods in the front room. In 1844 he bought the store which had been owned by the Vermillion & Ashland R. R. Co., at sheriff's sale, for $400, and kept a store here for a short time. He was also interested in the marble business with John Hayes. In 1845 he moved into the house next west of the hotel. He was in company with George M. Cleveland in the manufacture of fanning mills. In 1850 he moved back to New York and a couple of years later to Lexington, Michigan, where he died in the 70's. His wife was Harriet Solis, a daughter of David Solis and Elizabeth Cary, of Oneida county, N. Y., and she died a few years before her husband. Their children were Elizabeth, who married and died at Lexington, Amelia, who married Charles Hudson, one of the captors of Jefferson Davis, and who died many years ago; Anna, who died at Lexington, unmarried; Charles, living at Lexington; Fred and Frank, sailors on the lakes. The oldest son, Murray, died in 1838, at the age of 8 years.

Jonathan Higgins, a tinner by trade, and whose widow, Clarissa, married "Uncle Billy" Letson, lived here in 1837 and died on the farm next west of Ezra Gray's. His daughter, Esther, married William Rounds.

Alva and Daniel Heath were sons of Arden Heath, of Washington county, N. Y. There were nine sons and four daughters in the family. Alva was born in 1800 and was married to Jane Frazier in April, 1820. They moved to Clarksfield as early as 1834 and possibly as early as 1833, living in a log house which stood on the corner where the Whitefox schoolhouse now stands. This house was burned and he then built a house near Dr. McMillan's and lived there until about 1842, when he moved into a log house across the road from Jesse Wheeler's, just over the line in Wakeman township and lived there until 1853 or 54, when he moved to Sparta, Wis., where he died in 1834, he and his wife having lived together nearly 64 years, and she lived until 1894. They had no children. Daniel Heath married Caroline Thompson, a descendant of Miles Standish, and they came to Clarksfield as early as 1837, taking up a farm at the Whitefox corners, afterwards owned by Layton Cunningham, now owned by John Lee. He carried on an ashery and his brother may have been in company with him. His children were William, Nathan, Mary, Jane, Amarilla and Frank. About 1845 he left Clarksfield, moving to Palo, Michigan, in 1850-52. Mrs. Heath died in 1873 and Mr. Heath in 1889.

George Bolton lived near Ezra Wood's from 1837 to 1843. He made brick on Mr. Wood's farm.

Asa Gleason came here in 1837 and

lived in the log house on Pamela Green's farm and died there. His wife was a widow Peyton, the mother of James Rowland's wife, and a sister of Robert Fulton, the famous inventor.

In 1837 Ezra Dunham came here and bought out John Day, who owned the farm south of that of Daniel Bills, now owned by W. H. Winans. He built the house now on the farm. He was twice married. The children of the first wife were Eliza P., who married W. H. Jaques and died at Joliet, Ill., in 1852; John H., who became a millionaire merchant and member of congress, at Chicago, and died a few years ago; Thomas P., who lived in Michigan a few years ago, and Ann. The children of the second marriage were Jane, who married a man by the name of King and went west; Delia, who married Levi Thomas, Jr., of Hartland, and died in 1863, and Samantha, who married Benajah Dolbee and died at Olena, some years ago. Mr. Dunham died in 1853 at the age of 63 and his widow died in New London in 1863 at the age of 64.

Asahel Dowd was a son of Asahel Dowd and Tabitha Pease and was born at Tyringham, Mass., Feb. 15, 1799. He was married to Fannie Morley in February, 1823. About 1830 he, with his parents, moved to Wayne county, N. Y. In 1837 he moved to Clarksfield, purchasing 50 acres of land on the east side of the New London road, south of Cyrus Livermore's. In 1850 he moved to Cook's corners, Huron county, O., where he died in February, 1855. The wife, who was born in Massachusetts, February 24, 1794, died June 1, 1854, while on a visit in Clarksfield. She was a daughter of Derrick Morley and Thankful Morse. Their children were Sabrina M., born in 1824, married Charles Bunce, of Wakeman, and died at Toledo, Iowa, July 6, 1887; Harriet M., born in 1825, married Mr. White and died at Norwalk, O., in 1882; Lucy A., born in 1826, married George G. Edwards, of Clarksfield, and died at Toledo, Iowa, Sept. 6, 1860; William A., born in 1828, lives at Toledo, Iowa; Eleanor B., born in 1831, died in 1833; George Newton, born in 1835, lives at Carroll, Iowa; James Watson, born in Clarksfield in 1837, starved to death at Andersonville prison in 1864. Solomon Dowd voted here in 1838, but was no relative of Asahel.

Ira Day, (not a relative of Ephraim) lived on the Butler road from 1837 until 1840. He was a brother of Levi Bodwell's second wife. He married Emily Cochran, a sister of Augustus Barrett's wife. He went to Fremont and became insane. He died in Michigan.

John Converse was born in Otsego, county, N. Y., in 1805. His wife, Margaret Maykee, was born in Delaware county, N. Y., in 1807. They came from Cataraugus county, N. Y., to Clarksfield, in 1837. They lived on the Medina road, east of Whitefox corners, then on the Butler road north of the corners, then just east of the Whitefox corners. Mr. Converse died there in 1888. His wife died at Rochester, O., in 1900. Their children were Julaney, who married Aaron L. Pixley and died in Clarksfield in 1861; James, living at Urichsville, O.; Lewis, living in Iowa; Sumner, who was killed by the cars some years ago; Rachel, who lives at Rochester, O., and William, who married, 1st, Josephine States, 2nd, Mary Rounds, and died on the old homestead in 1899.

Ebenezer Sekins lived here from 1837 to 1839.

Thomas Frazier, of Highland Scotch descent was born in Ireland in 1769. He came to America in 1786. His first wife was Nancy McMillan, an aunt of Dr. McMillan. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom Margaret, Webster, Jane, John, Andrew, Agnes, Thomas and Mary came to maturity. The second wife was Levice Gorsline and they had five children, Alexander, George, Clinton, Elizabeth and Allen. Mr. Frazier came to Clarksfield some time prior to 1837, in which year he died in a log house which stood near the river on the Bodwell farm a half mile north of the village. After his death the family moved to Indiana and the widow died there in 1851. Margaret married Joseph McCumber and died in 1840. Webster and John married sisters and died in Indiana many years ago. Jane married Alva Heath and died at Sparta, Wis., in 1894, at the age of 94. Agnes, or "Nancy," as she was called, married Thomas F. Husted on February 3, 1835, in the little school house which stood just north of the river, at Clarksfield. She died in 1839. Andrew married Amanda Stone and they lived in Clarksfield, where he died in 1851, at the age of 35. Mary married S. Griswold and died at Sparta, Wis., at the age of 76. Alexander, who was apprenticed to Ephraim Day in 1840, went to California in 1849 and died there in a few years. George, who was apprenticed to Thomas F. Husted in 1839 and to Smith S. Gray in 1840, became a lawyer and lived at Warsaw, Ind. He represented his county in the state legislature and was appointed Governor of one of the territories, but died in 1872, at the age of 48, before he entered upon the duties of his office. Clinton died at Litchfield, Minn., in 1878, at the age of 50. Elizabeth married a Mr. Needham and died at Mishawaka, Ind., in 1899. Ellen married a Mr. Baintree and died at South Bend, Ind., in 1858.

Dr. G. H. Darling lived here in 1837 and another Dr. Darling lived in the Dr. Bunce house after the doctor moved away.

Thomas Southwell was a blacksmith and lived in Clarksfield village from 1837 to 1845. In 1844 he bought a house of S. H. Gibson but sold it the next year to Albert Buckley. He moved to a small town near Cincinnati, but was superintendent of the infirmary at Sandusky, O., in 1857. He had a son, George, when he lived here.

Josiah Coats came from Buffalo, N. Y., to Clarksfield in February, 1837 and lived in two or three different houses, in a log house south of Hiel Scott's, on the old Ira Peck place, and at the Hollow. In the next year he bought a place east of New London and lived there until his death. The children who came here were Harmon, Ransom, Jael, John, Reuben, Julia A., Nancy A., Frank and Dynatha. Malvina was born here in October, 1837. Benjamin Ransom Coats was married to Mary Ann Webb, Feb. 26, 1838. They lived in this township for a time. Reuben lived here in 1841 and John in 1844. Only two of the Coats children are living.

Lewis Scott was a brother of Isaac C. Scott and came from Connecticut. He lived in Clarksfield in 1837, part of the time in a log house west of Ransom Day's and part of the time across the road from Ezra Rowland's. He had three children, Cynthia, who was

the first wife of Albert Judson, of Florence, Lyman, who died in Wakeman a few years ago, and Alexander D., who lived in Clarksfield for a number of years but now lives in Cleveland. Mr. Scott died in Wakeman and his wife, who was Sliza Young, died in Florence.

Thomas Barkdull was the youngest son of Joseph and Mary Barkdull and was born in Columbiana county, O., June 24, 1813. In 1829 he left his home and went to Wooster, Ohio, and in 1834 attended school at the Norwalk Seminary. In February, 1834, he was licensed to exhort and the next year was licensed to preach and was admitted on trial in the Ohio Conference (Methodist) and was appointed to the Elyria circuit. On October 11, 1836 he was married to Caroline Hendry, of Elyria. His next appointment was to Norwalk and in 1837 he came to Clarksfield. He bought ¾ of an acre of land of Andrew Frazier a little east of Dr. McMillan's and across the road. He built a house on the land, but lived here only a year or two. While he was the pastor of the M. E. church here, the society built a church, largely through his efforts, which building is still standing and is still the home of the M. E. church. After this time he had different appointments in northern Ohio. He died at Mt. Vernon, O., January 4, 1869.

William Barnes and wife and a family of nine children came to Clarksfield in 1837 and lived on the road east of Milton Bissell's on the farm owned by David Fox at his death. The children were Anson, John, George, Robert, William, Louis, Mary Ann, Sarah and Edmund. John lived on the Butler road on what is known as the Newhall farm. His children were Emiline, Cortes, Silas, Melinda, Angeline and Frances. Emeline married Joseph Nickerson, Melinda married Abraham Hand, Angeline married William Cunningham, Silas married Elizabeth Clark. The family moved to Michigan, where the parents died. Anson also went to Michigan and his relatives have lost track of him. George married a Minkler girl, from Berlin and they had son, Seymour. They moved to Michigan in 1859, where they died. He was called "Devil George" because he was so full of fun and to distinguish him from another George, in Wakeman. Robert was married to Mary (Polly) Twaddle January 31, 1839 and they lived on the farm next west of the father's until his death in 1832, at the age of 75. Their children were Emily, Nancy, Jane, John and Frank. Emily and Frank died years ago. John lived on the homestead until his death in 1901. Nancy Jane married J. M. Byron and after his death, Edwin Prosser and lives in Wakeman township. William Barnes married Helen Bissell in 1837 and they lived on the farm next east of the father's, but later moved to the Sturgess Hayes farm on the Butler road, where he died in 1886 at the age of 76. Their children were Melissa, who married John Haynes and died some years ago; Wealthy Ann, married John Howard and died in 1902; Charles, who lives on the old place, unmarried, and Johua B., who married Belle Kemp and also lives on the old place. Louis Barnes moved to Michigan in 1853. He had five children, Mary, George, Louis, Frisby and Harriet. Mary Ann Barnes was married to Delos Battle

January 31, 1839 and lived in Brighton, Ohio, where she was killed by being thrown from a carriage. Sarah, or "Aunt Sally" as she was called, never married but lived with her relatives and died not many years ago. Edmund Barnes married in the state of New York and lived on the father's place, but moved to Indiana in 1846. They had a family of eleven children. William Barnes, the elder, and his wife moved from here to Camden township, where the wife died and he then went to Michigan to live with Louis and died there.

Dr. Hiram Bunce was a son of Isaac Bunce and Anna Sherwood and was born in Connecticut in 1802. He was a student at Yale College, and studied medicine with his uncle, Ebenezer Sherwood. He married, 1st, Margaret Kennedy and they had four children, William H., Augustus, Mary Jane and Marshall. In 1832 he married, 2nd, Mary Stevens, daughter of John Stevens, a sea captain of Connecticut. They came to Ohio with the four children, settling first at La Porte, Lorain county, and in Wakeman two years later. The parents of Dr. Bunce, with one son and some daughters, had moved to Wakeman in 1832. In 1836 Capt. Husted charged Dr. Bunce for twelve weeks' board and he moved to Clarksfield the same year. He bought a house of Asa Wheeler, which stood at the foot of the hill on the west side of the road south of themill race, and was built partly in the bank. It was afterward owned by Anurew Daniels. Dr. Bunce sold this house and built another on the north side of the river, the one now owned by Dr. F. E. Weeks. Here the family lived until October, 1851, when they moved to Oberlin and in 1856 to Toledo, Iowa, where the doctor died in 1864 and the wife in 1879. The children of the second marriage were Charles, Sherwood, Sarah, Theodore, Edwin, Mary, Edwin W. and Carrie. William, Augustus and Theodore followed in the footsteps of their father and became doctors. William married Ellen Conant, of Rochester, O., and practiced at Clarksfield for a short time, then moved to Oberlin and became one of the most skillful physicians in this part of the country. He died in 1892. Augustus married a Miss Field and died in Oberlin in 1864. Mary died young. Marshal clerked in the Cobb store at Clarksfield. He married Mary Elizabeth Patch and died in 1850 a few months after his marriage. Charles went to Toledo, Iowa, and died in 1864. Sherwood died at Winchester, Va., in 1862, from the effects of a wound received in battle. Sarah married Edwin F. Oldroyd and is living at Shreve, O. Theodore married Julia Pierce, of Wakeman and practiced in Wakeman, Cleveland, Oberlin, etc., and died at Ashtabula, O., in 1885. Edwin and Carrie died young. Edwin W. lives at Marshalltown, Iowa.

Edward Ferris lived here from July to October, 1836, boarding with Capt. Husted.

Captain William Blackman, an uncle of Simeon, was a native of Connecticut, but moved to Tonawanda Creek, N. Y., in 1802, and settled near Buffalo before the war of 1812. He saw Buffalo burned by the British. He served as an American soldier during the war. About 1815 he moved to Florence, first living in the block house where the Sprague brick house stands, with the widow Clark and her family. He soon

moved to Vermillion township, at Joppa, but he and Harley Mason built a sawmill in the forks of the river in Florence township. He traded his farm in Joppa for Mason's interest in the mill and built a log house near the mill and lived there until a freshet swept away the mill. He then moved to New London township, where he erected the first grist mill in the township, which was operated by hand, the stones being made out of sandstone. This was about 1826. He lived south of the Peter Justice farm, on the south side of the road, but moved across the road into Clarksfield township some time before 1841. The house stood on the point between the creek and the road, where Homer Barrett's barn stands. His son, Daniel, bought the land in 1836 and sold a portion of the farm to his father the next year. Mr. Blackman built a horse mill while living here and one of the stones is yet preserved, as a relic, by D. L. Justice. Mrs. Blackman died here in 1850. Mr. Blackman moved to Indiana after this but was sick and finally returned to Ohio and died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. John Denman, in Florence. He and his wife, Philenda, had four sons and five daughters. Almira married William W. White, of Clarksfield and they lived here for some years, until about 1851, when they moved to New London, where she died. Clarissa married Isaiah Post and died here some twenty-five years ago. Philida married George Case and died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. E. J. Harland, in Clarksfield. Ann married William T. Cole and they lived in a house which stood between Royal and Ephraim Gridley's. Some time after 1846 they went west. Marinda married John Denman of Florence, in 1819 and died about 1889. Daniel went west with his father and returned to Florence and died there. Albert died in youth. Jerome went west and died in Nebraska a few years ago. Charles also went to Nebraska and was killed a few years ago by his horses running away.

Levi Gifford was of Scotch parentage and was born in Rhode Island but afterward lived in the state of New York. He married Patience Jaqua, a sister of Samuel Jaqua, afterward of this township. They came to Ohio at an early day and settled in Crawford county when it was a wilderness. They moved from there to Michigan and came to Clarksfield in 1837, settling on the farm next south of David Lee's, on the east side of the road. About 1859 they moved to Minnesota, where both died. Mr. Gifford was well known as a Justice of the Peace. They had six children. Margaret married Jay Bradish and lived in this township for many years, dying here in 1902. Bithynia married Solomon Hubbard and after his death, Daniel Hosmer. They lived on the John Anderson farm and she died there several years ago. Phebe married William Fellows, of this township and died in Michigan. Abby Jane married Mr. Warburton and lives in Minnesota. Samuel died in Salisbury prison during the war. Marshall died in Minnesota.

James Harvey Hand was a native of Galen, New York state and moved to Fitchville and to Clarksfield in 1837, settling first near Ezra Dunham's and later on the Sedgwick Barnes farm on the Butler road. He moved to Michigan and back several times. He and

his wife have long been dead. They had seven children. Mary married Ebenezer Nickerson and spends her time between her place in Clarksfield and the home of her son at West Liberty, O. Abraham married Melinda Barnes and is dead. John married Clarissa Fletcher and lives in Wakeman township. Experience, or "Speedy," as she was called, married Giles Scott and died in Clarksfield in 1899. Elvira married Levi Scott and lives in Michigan. Cyrus died in Michigan in 1899. William was accidentally killed many years ago.

David Hinman came with his family from Connecticut to Litchfield, Ohio, and owned and operated a steam sawmill. This was destroyed by fire. He lost his first wife and married Mary Squire, a daughter of Joab Squire, of Florence. He came to Clarksfield as early as 1837 and bought the John Hayes farm a half mile east of Clarksfield village and lived there until he sold the farm to Martin Pulver in 1839. He also bought a piece of land east of the farm of Abraham Edwards. Mr. Hinman had been a Methodist preacher in his younger days but gave up the ministry on account of a partial falure of his voice. He was a handy workman and did manufacturing in a small way in a shop which he built near his house, where he had turning lathes and other machines. Of the children, there are living, Mrs. Martha Bradley, Wilber F. and Munson S., the latter having been born in Clarksfield. Mr. Hinman moved to Ashland, then Elyria, then Brunswick then to Berea in 1847. In 1862 he went to Louisville, Ky., to serve as an army nurse, but returned in a few weeks and died in the same year, at the age of 66 years. His wife died at the home of her son in Cleveland in 1871. Mr. Hinman was a strong anti-slavery advocate and gave some aid to the "Underground Railroad."

Thomas B. Knapp lived at Danbury, Conn., and married Mercy Seger. He was a relative of Smith Starr's wife and his wife was a relative of Eli Seger. He died and the widow with six children, Elbert S., Betsey, Alice, Deborah A., Thomas B., Jr., and Orrin W., came to Clarksfield in 1837. They first lived in a log house across the road from the Methodist church. One of the daughters, Fannie, had married William H. Wildman in New York state and was living here. Elbert followed farming for several years, but when Edward Husted was elected Sheriff, he appointed Mr. Knapp deputy, which office he filled as long as Mr. Husted was in office. Mr. Knapp lived in Norwalk. He married Frances Bump, of Portage county, O., and died in 1853. Betsy married Norman G. Furlong and died in Norwalk in 1898. Alice married Peter S. Gray and died in Iowa. Deborah married Eleazer Hamlin in 1840 is living at Norwalk, with her sister, Fannie. Thomas B. was a lad of twelve years of age when the family came here. He attended the schools here, then went to the Norwalk Academy, then worked one summer with Lyman Gilpin at the trade of mill wright. In 1841 he went to Alabama and clerked in a store for several years. In the winter of 1848-49, at the time of the California gold fever he started for California, via the Isthmus of Panama. He was shipwrecked in the Carribean Sea and reached an island off the coast of Yucatan and at last reached the coast of

Central America. At Belize he embarked for Chagres, crossed the Isthmus and reached San Francisco in August, 1849. In 1853 he returned to Clarksfield and went to Iowa Falls, Iowa, in company with J. J. Cobb, Eleazer Hamlin and Peter S. Gray and is still living there. He signs his name with anHon. before it. Orrin Knapp, when he was old enough, learned the carpenter's trade of Warren Cooley and followed it for several years. He married Mary Starr, of Geauga county, O., moved to Norwalk and to Illinois and finally went to Iowa where he died in 1897.

Elon Stone lived at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. His wife, Esther, became insane and the family was broken up. Their children were Philo, Laura, Daniel, Elton, Jr., Alvin, John, Demmon and Abigail. Daniel married Mary Ann Wildman, Abigail married Hoxsie Vincent. Alvin had two daughters who lived here, Anna, who married Joseph Fletcher and Amanda, who married Andrew Frazier. Elon, Jr., once lived in the Lyman Gilpin house but moved to Florence, at "Tater Hill," and died there in 1856. Philo and Laura came to Clarksfield about 1837. Philo, who never married, bought a farm next south of Hoxsie Vincent's, where Platt Vincent now lives. Laura kept house for him until his death in 1842 at the age of 45. Some time after this she married Jonathan Washburn and died in 1879 at the age of 76. Elon Stone, Sr., came here some time in the forties and lived with Laura until his death in 1852, at the age of 85. His wife had died in 1845.

In Cattaraugus county, N. Y., there lived a family by the name of Rounds. One of them, Isaac, came to Hartland township. One of his sons, Nelson, died in Clarksfield in 1900. A daughter, Harriet, married Aaron L. Pixley and died in Clarksfield in 1843. Jacob Rounds, a brother of Isaac, came to Clarksfield in 1838 and lived near Whitefox, but returned to New York. A daughter of his married her cousin, Nelson Rounds, and lives in New York, since the death of Mr. Rounds. Another Rounds family, cousins of Isaac and Jacob, also lived in New York, of whom five sons and one daughter came to Clarksfield about the same time, 1836-37. Isaiah married a sister of Mrs. John Converse and they lived on the Butler road north of Whitefox until 1840. He died in Wisconsin. Darius married a sister of Seymour Waldron and died in Michigan. William W. married Esther Higgins, a daughter of Jonathan Higgins, and they lived just east of Hamlin's corners, then moved to Wakeman township, then to Wisconsin, where they died. Their daughter married William Converse and is living in the west. Cyril lived here until 1845. He once lived in Dr. McMillan's log house south of Hamlin's corners, then on the Butler road near John McDonald's. His children were Orton, Mary, Margaret and Elizabeth. He died in Wisconsin. Lane Rounds lived here until 1840, but died in New York. Esther Rounds was the wife of Freeborn Letson. Two younger brothers, Washington and Nelson, lived in this vicinity, but probably not in this township.

Freeborn Letson and his family came from New York with the Rounds family. He once lived south of Hamlin's corners but later bought a small farm on the Butler road across the way from John McDonald's, which is now a part

of the Fish farm. His children were William, Cornelia, Andrew, Philander and Perry. Philander died about 1849. The family moved away some time after 1851.

William Letson, a brother of Freeborn, married the widow of Jonathan Higgins and died on the farm next west of Ezra Gray's.

Starr Hoyt was a nephew of Simon and came to Clarksfield village in 1837. He was a harness maker and worked in a shop which stood in front of where the grist mill now stands. He lived first in a house just east of the Cobb store, but later built a house on the next lot east, which house was burned while George Signor lived in it. Hoyt had three daughters, Issabella, Josephine and Caroline. The faily went back east about 1851.

Daniel Bullock lived south of Milton Bissell's in 1837. One daughter is living at Valparaiso, Ind.

John Titus Homer lived in New London township in his youth, but was a resident of Clarksfield from 1837 to 1855. In 1844 he married Mary Knapp and they lived a little more than a half mile south of the center of the township, just south of where John Knapp afterward lived. They sold this place and moved to the New London road, near Lyman Knapp's. In 1855 they moved to Michigan, where the wife died Jan. 16, 1901. She was born July 15, 1829. Mr. Hosmer still lives in Michigan. They had two sons, Hiram, born in 1846 and Major, born in 1848. The latter died in 1864 from a wound received in battle during the war.

William W. White was a son of Thomas White, a pioneer of Fitchville, and was born in 1813. His wife was Almira Blackman and he lived in Clarksfield as early as 1837. In 1838 hb eought 40 acres of land north of where William Blackman lived. In 1848 he bought a farm on the Butler road where Adam Shank afterward lived and built the house there. He lived here about four years and then moved to New London, where the wife died. Their children were Thomas, Alfred, Andrew and James. Mr. White married again and died in Michigan in 1898.

Ira B. Scoville lived at Clarksfield from 1837 until 1841.

Moses Yale, a son-in-law of Levi Rowland, lived here in 1837 and taught school. He moved to Norwalk and lived there many years, until his death.

Other men who lived here in 1837 were Darius Allen, Abram Hinkley, Harry Kimball, Gorge Langhey, Ira Mason, James Makee, Nathaniel Redd, Jeremiah Service, William W. Shaw, Charles Sherman, Moses Smith, George Van Ortwick and Abraham Van Ortwick.

David Stevenson, a native of Plattsburg, N. Y., came to Clarksfield about 1838 and first lived in a log house back of Mr. Furlong's, then in another log house which stood on the brow of the hill across the road from the Methodist church, but later built a frame house a little further east, where Mr. Wing's house now stands. He built a shop across the road from his house and kept a number of men at work making boots and shoes. He afterwards had a store south of the Cobb store and also kept the hotel. About 1855 he moved to Iowa, where he died. His first wife Hannah, died in 1842. He then married Mary Bivens. She died in 1844 and he then married Evaline Kress, a

sister of Henry Kress. She died in 1876. The children of the first wife were Harry, Albert and Justin. The second wife had no children. The children of the last wife were John, Susan and Rinaldo. Harry and Justin went to California. Albert married Cynthia Jane Carpenter and died in Iowa. John and Rinaldo live in Iowa and Susan is dead.

Philo Stevenson, a brother of David, was born at Plattsburgh, N. Y., in 1793 and was married to Lucena Ellsworth in 1816. In 1833 he moved from Middleboro, Vt., to Huron county, O., first living in Norwalk township, then in Ripley and coming to Clarksfield in 1843. He was a shoemaker and worked for his brother and lived in the house next east of David's shoeshop. He died in 1873 and his wife in 1876 at the age of 75. Their children were Amanda, born in 1821, William T., born in 1824, Oscar Philo, born in 1827, Andrew M., born in 1830, Jane, born in 1832 and Calista, born in 1839. Amanda was married to George Parker in 1839. He was a peddler who lived here before Mr. Stevenson came here. He abandoned her and she married a Mr. Johnson, in Washington Territory, and died in Bellevue, O., in 1871. She had a daughter, Malvina Parker, now a resident of Milton, Wis. Philo was married to Ann Hough in 1848 and they had a son, John, who goes by the name of Hough and lives in Iowa. They separated after a time. Stevenson went to California and Washington Territory and was accidently killed there in 1863. William married Lois Hakes, of Fitchville, in 1851, and died in California in 1855. Andrew married Joanna Starr in 1868 and died in Clarksfield in 1902. Calista married Frank Carpenter, of New London, and died at Glenville, near Cleveland, in 1884. Jane was taken sick with typhoid fever in 1845, the year so many were sick with the disease, and while delirious wandered away and was not found until she reached Peru township. She died not long afterward.

James Stevenson, a brother of Philo and David, lived south of William Bissell's place, on the east side of the road. His wife, Patty, died here in 1842, leaving several sons. The family moved to Illinois and Mr. Stevenson died near Chicago.

Martin Blodgett taught school here in 1838. He was a molder by trade and worked for Hiram Allen in the furnace at Rowland's corners, at one time, but he taught school the most of his life. He never married and in his old age lived in an old house just north of the Jonathan Baldwin place and died there, alone, a few years ago.

David Williams, an Englishman, and a first class shoemaker, lived in Clarksfield from 1838 until 1846, and then moved to Norwalk. He lived in the Rory Starr house, east of Squire Starr's. His children were James, Victoria, David, William, Charlotte and Bert. Charlotte married a sailor by the name of Lawton and died in Clarksfield. Bert married George Gray's daughter, Nettie. Mr. Williams and his wife died in Norwalk.

William J. Harland lived in Ontario county, N. Y., and was a school mate of Joseph Smith, the founder of the Mormon church, and lived within half a mile of the place where Smith claimed to have found the Mormon bible. He came to Clarksfield in 1838 and bought out Hessel P. Ryerson. He first lived in the house which Ry-

erson had built but afterward bought the Isaiah Post farm and lived there until his death in 1850. His wife died in 1884. His children are James, living in California, Mary (Blakeman), living in Michigan, and Edward, who married Sarah Case and is living on the old homestead.

Samuel Collingwood, a brother of Jonathan, a single man, lived here in 1838. He died in Hancock county, O. a few years ago.

Jonas Martin came to Clarksfield in 1838 and rented a house of Capt. Husted. He afterward lived on the Medina road where Elijah Dutton lived later. About 1844 he moved to Wakeman township and from there to Iowa, where he died. His wife, Emily, died in 1862 at the age of 56. Their children were Olivia, who married Eli Hale, of Clarksfield, and is dead, Angeline, who married Sylvester Hale and lives in Iowa, Cynthia, who also lives in Iowa, and Horace, who is dead. Jonah Martin, who lived north of Rowland's corners in Wakeman, was a twin brother of Jonas.

Almeron McKenney, a son of John McKenney was born in New York January 10, 1812. In 1836 he was married to Jane Tibbitts, of Cleveland. She was born in Ogdensburg, N. Y., March 30, 1819. Between 1836 and 1838 they came to Clarksfield. Mr. McKenney built a house south of the one afterward occupied by E. M. Barnum, and lived there. He was a shoemaker and worked in a shop which stood across the street south of the Congregational church. This was burned. He was engaged in several kinds of business. He was in company with Richard Fanning in selling patent rights. At one time he was in company with Albert Seger in operating the foundry here. His children were Ellen, Mary, Elizabeth, James S., Flora Jane and Allen. In 1856-7 the family moved to Oberlin, to Maumee City, O., three years later and to Chicago in 1877. Mr. McKenney died May 26, 1897. The wife is living there with her son. Almeron died in the army during the civil war. Ellen lives at Santa Cruz, Cal. Mary lives at Rockland Lake, N. Y., Flora in California and James and Allen in Chicago.

In 1838 Silas Earl bought of Hiel Scott and S. S. Gray 1¼ acres of land at Clarksfield, near the river. He carried on the business of dyeing and dressing cloth in a building on the north side of the river, west of the road, about where the stone wall now stands. He first used horse power but later put in a steam engine, the first in the township. He used the field on the east side of the road for stretching the cloth in the operation of fulling it. In 1841 a freshet nearly wrecked the building and carried the great dye kettle down the river. He lived in a house which he built near the shop and kept a little store on the same premises. In 1847 he sold out to S. H. Gibson and went to Savannah where he kept a store and hotel, but finally went back east.

Jacob Signor came from New Haven, Connecticut, in 1838 and lived in the "Mansion House" at Rowland's corners for a time, but moved to the Hollow later. He was a carpenter by trade, but operated the carding machine at Yeaman's mill part of the time. His daughter, Betsy Ann, married Norman D. Waterhouse, an adventurer who worked for Benajah Furlong in his

tannery. After they had been married for some time and had a daughter, Frances, the fact came out that he had another wife. He left in a hurry for parts unknown. Betsy then married Hiram H. Rowley, but they separated and she married Henry Fox, a wagon maker who had come here from Camden in 1850 and whose first wife had died here in 1854. They moved to Topeka, Kansas, and both died there. Frances Waterhouse went with them and married Johnson Quinby, of Vermont, and they lived in Tacoma, Washington after their marriage.

George H. Signor, a son of Jacob, had come here about 1836 and set up business as a tailor in the upper room of Mr. Tyler's shop. He followed his trade here until his death in 1887. He married Mary Jane Husted and they were living in the Starr Hoyt house when it burned. Their children were Mary, Anna, Louise, Emma, Georgiana, Juliet and George.

Jonathan Washburn, who was a brother of Isaac C. Scott's wife, came to Clarksfield about 1838 and lived west of Ransom Day's and also south of Clarksfield about a half a mile north of the section line. His wife died here July 18, 1842. Some time after this he married Laura Stone and became the owner of the farm of Philo Stone, now owned by Platt Vincent, and lived there until his death in 1869. The wife died in 1879. They had a daughter, Laura, who died in 1867, at the age of 21.

William T. Cole lived here from 1838 until 1846. His wife was Ann Blackman and his children were Sally and Amelia.

John Rogers, a nephew of Joel, lived in this township in 1838. His brother, Draper lived here from 1840 until 1848. They were cousins of Hiram Tower and probably lived with him or near his home.

Harvey Tripp was a blacksmith and lived at Clarksfield in 1838.

Dennis Higgins voted here in 1838. Dennis, Joel and Andrew Higgins were brothers and lived with their father on the farm where Jonathan Powles afterward lived. They went west after living here two years. Probably the Dennis who voted was the father.

John C. Booth lived here from 1838 to 1841. In 1838 John Buskirk, Ansel D. Bryant, Robert Reed, Seth and Warren Hackett and Sewel Hosford voted here.

Simeon Blackman was a son of Josiah Blackman and came from Cortlandt county, N. Y., to Florence, with his father's family, in 1815. A few months later he bought 150 acres of land on the southeast corner, at Barrett's corners, in New London township. Here he began to clear the land, set out an orchard and built a frame barn. In 1824 he was married to Wealthy Barrett, a sister of Zelotus Barrett, and who had come to New London with her brothers in 1822. They lived on the farm until 1833, when they left it and lived in Lorain and Erie counties until 1839, when they came to Clarksfield. Mr. Blackman traded a farm in Vermillion for Isaac Van Houton's farm, a little more than a mile south of the center of Clarksfield township, being the south part of the farm now owned by Andrew Blackman. Mr. Blackman died here in 1864 at the age of 65 and his wife in 1890 at the age of 91. Their children were Stephen, Orinda, Elvira, Wealthy, Andrew Mary and George

Stephen died young. Orinda was born February 12, 1825 and warried Oliver Pearl in 1844. She lives in Berlin. Elvira was born May 5, 1827 and was married to John Milton Pierce in 1850 and died March 12, 1890. Mr. Pierce was a writing teacher and lived in Clarksfield and Oberlin for many years but moved to Iowa where the wife died. Mr. Pierce died in Akron a couple of years later. Wealthy was born December 11 1828 and was married to Elaida Barrett September 30, 1849 and lives in Iowa. Andrew J. was born December 10, 1830 and was married to Emeline Smith September 1, 1855 and they live in Clarksfield on the farm next north of Simeon Blackman's, formerly owned by Daniel Bills. Mary A. was born March 26, 1833 and was married to John Knapp May 25, 1853. She died in Iowa March 21, 1901. George W. was born March 1, 1837 and married Diana Starr. They live in Michigan. Chester Blackman, a brother of Simeon, lived with him until his death in 1850.

Jeduthan J. Cobb came from Madison county, N. Y., to Berlin with his father's family in 1832. A few years later he met with an accident which disqualified him for farm labor, so he entered a store at Milan as clerk, then went to Norwalk and about 1839 came to Clarksfield and engaged in mercantile business in company with Mr. Buckingham of Norwalk. This partnership was dissolved after a few years and he carried on the business alone. Later he took in Henry P. Tyler as a partner and the business was continued until 1852, when Mr. Cobb went to Iowa and later to Colorado. In 1840 he was married to Elizabeth Hamlin. They had no children. He died in Denver in 1893 in the 76th year of age.

Jesse H. Mead was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and was born in 1800. In 1822 he was married to Harriet Wright, of the same town, and they soon moved to Wayne county, N. Y., soon moving back to Massachusetts where the wife died, leaving four daughters, Arvilla, Eunice, Julia and Harriet. In 1836 Mr. Mead married Laura Dutton, a daughter of Elijah Dutton. In 1839 the family came to Clarksfield and settled on a farm between Ezra Wood's and Ransom Day's on the east side of the road. Here Mr. Mead built a brick house, the first in the township. The wife died in 1875 and Mr. Mead in 1883. There were two children by the second marriage, Charles and Mary. Mr. Mead carried the mail from Wellington to Clarksfield and from Norwalk to Clarksfield, on alternate days, for many years.

Arvilla Mead married Robert H. Hurlbut and lives in Iowa. Eunice married Jairus Sheldon and is living in Illinois. Julia married Orson Wight and died in Iowa. Harriett married Wm. Somers and died in Nebraska in 1876. Charles married Jennie Hoag, of Clarksfield and lived on the corner opposite Ransom Day's for a number of years and then moved to Missouri, where he still lives. Mary married John W. Johnson of Clarksfield and they live in Clarksfield near Rowland's corners.

Eli Benjamin come to Clarksfield about 1839. He was married to Hannah Wheeler, a daughter of Asa Wheeler, Sr., on January 31, 1839. He bought the Barkdull house in 1842 and lived there until his death in 1855. He

did teaming for Mr. Cobb much of the time. His children were Lucy, Edwin and Willie. The widow and her children went to Michigan and she died there. William lived in Iowa not long ago.

James A., and Ariel D., Gibson, brothers, came here from the state of New York in 1839. James was a blacksmith and worked at the Hollow. He went west and died. Ariel had been engaged to a girl in the east, Hannah Carley, by name. He was sent to the penitentiary and he and the girl were told that the other was dead. After he came here he married Polly Mead and they lived in the house back of the E. M. Barnum house. After a time Hannah Carley was visiting in this part of the state and she and Gibson found out the deception which had been practiced, and went west together. Gibson's wife starved herself to death, leaving a child, which the father came and got, afterwards. He died many years ago.

Mortimer Fay, a bachelor, laborer and handy man at almost anything, lived with his sister, Mrs. Abraham Thompson, from 1839 until 1844.

Alva and Harley, Halbert, brothers, came here in 1839 with their mother and lived here until about 1845. They first lived on the east side of the New London road, south of where Richard Fanning died. They built the frame of a house in Clarksfield village, where Isaac B. Scott lived in later years, but did not finish it. Harley had two sons, John and James. The men were nearly blind.

Henry Hart came here before 1839 and lived in the old log house built by Stephen Post, Sr., near the southwest corner of the township. Mrs. Hart's parents, Isaac and Charlotte Lewis, lived with Hart. The old house was destroyed by fire and Mr. Lewis nearly lost his life by being burned. A new house was built and the family lived in it and Mr. Lewis died there. Some time after 1841 Hart moved to Michigan. Mrs. Lewis died at the home of a relative on the Butler road. Mr. Hart's children were Harvey, yho used to live on the Butler road where Lafayette Johnson now lives; Charlotte, Isaac, Rodman and Hiram.

Andrew Daniels married Nancy Hendrickson and came to Clarksfield village in 1840 and lived in the Dr. Bunce house just south of the mill race. Mr. Daniels was a blacksmith and worked in a shop back of Cobb's store. They moved away in a couple of years, but returned in 1847 and bought and occupied the same house again. Some time after this he bought the foundry property and had a house made out of the fanning mill factory of Cleveland and Howe, and lived there until his death. The Bunce house was moved so as to stand over the race and made into a blacksmith shop. Mr. Daniels afterwards worked in a shop west of the Capt. Husted house. He died in 1891 at the age of 77 years and his wife died in 1898 at the age of 74. Their only child died in infancy.

Marcellus Booth, a cabinet maker, came here about 1840 and lived at Clarksfield for a time. He married a sister of Lucius M. and Henry Curtiss and lived on a farm near Birmingham at the time of his death.

Stephen and Asa J. Fisk were brothers and came to Clarksfield about 1840. Asa was a blacksmith and

built a house on the north side of the river, just north of Dr. Bunce's. Stephen was a stone cutter and boarded with Squire Starr some of the time. He married a sister of Hiram Gray's wife and lived in Norwalk until his death. The brothers went away after 1845. S. S. Fisk, who died in 1850 at the age of 63 years and Nancy, his wife, who died in 1850, also, at the age of 69 years, are buried in Hartland, and were undoubtedly the parents of Stephen and Asa.

Lyman Gilpin came here about 1840 and built the house in the rear of the Congregational church. He was a mill wright and was also a preacher of the Free Will Baptist denomination. His children were William, Delos and Margaret. In 1845 he sold his place to Winslow Fay and went away.

Walter Bates was a son of John Bates who married Stephen Day's widow. He lived in Clarksfield after he was a voter, from 1840 until after 1851. He married a Mead girl, from Bronson. He was interested in the foundry at Clarksfield and was the builder of the first engine used in the grist mill at Clarksfield. He was killed at Milan in 1875 while helping to move a boiler.

Asa White was a brother-in-law of Ben Hill and kept the hotel at Clarksfield in 1840.

Benjamin Kidney came here from Florence and lived in a log house back from the road on Augustus Barrett's place from 1840 to 1844. His children were Frances, John and Eliza.

Oliver Day and his brother, Moses R. were cousins of Ephriam Dav and natives of Vermont. They lived here in 1840. Oliver was a carpenter by trade. Moses was called "Moses Rant," to distinguish him from Stephen Ransom Day, or "Stephen Rant." He lived with Ephraim Day and Upton Clark, while here. He afterward lived in New London and died there. Glide Day, of New London is his son.

Wesley J. Wells, a Methodist minister, lived here in 1840.

Caleb M. Welsher was a Baptist minister and lived at Rowland's corners, in the house built by Isaac Lawton. Isaac Welsher was a bachelor and lived with Caleb. They lived here for three or four years.

Christopher House was a son of Cornelius House, a captain who served in the American army through the whole period of the Revolutionary war. He and his wife were born and raised in Montgomery county, N. Y., and had a family of seven daughters and one son. In 1835 they came to Ohio, first living in Wellington, then in Hartland, then coming to Clarksfield in 1840 or 1841. They lived on a forty acre farm purchased from Ira Peck, next north of the Philemon Peck farm, where George Godfrey now lives. The eldest daughter, Margaret, was married to Henry Purdy while living here and Jennie married Nelson Tyler and lives in California. The family moved to Michigan after a few years.

Aaron C. Jenne was born in 1799 and was married in 1821 to Delania Pixley, who was born in 1802. She was a daughter of Paul Pixley, of New London, and an aunt to Eli, Sardis and Jasper. They came from New York to Florence about 1835 and lived there five years, then went to Seneca county, then to New London, then to Clarksfield. They lived on the farm

west of the one where Sherman Smith first lived, now owned by George Shays. Mr. Jenne once owned the Cyrus Livermore farm. He once lived in the old "Mansion House," at Rowland's corners. He died in Ross county, O., in 1864. His wife died in New London township in 1854. Their children were Amanda, Catharine, John Winslow, Eli F., and George T., of wnom Amanda and Winslow only are living, the former in Canada, the latter in Michigan. George died in New London a few years ago.

Seth Cooley was a native of Connecticut and was a brother of Warren Cooley. His wife was Clarissa House. They came from Rochester, N. Y., to Clarksfield about 1840 and first lived in a house near Ezra Wildman's, then in a house east of Hamlin's corners, where Ben Hill afterwards lived, then built a house at the forks of the road at the foot of the hill west of the Methodist church and lived there many years. Mr. Cooley owned a small farm north of Ezra Wildman's, just over in Wakeman township. He was a carpenter by trade and also operated the saw mill at Clarksfield. He died in 1864 at the age of 65 and his wife died in 1883, at the age of 79. Their children were Mary Ann, who married Platt Finch and lives in Clarksfield and Norwalk, with her children; William, who died a number of years ago, and Zelma, who married Seneca Ronk, and lives in Norwalk.

Lott Spurrier was born in Maryland and went into the army during the war of 1812. He was discharged in the state of New York and he remained there and married Catharine Kilmore in 1817 and they lived in New York until 1834, when they moved to the village of Euclid, near Cleveland. In 1836 they moved to Milan township at Abbott's bridge. In 1840 they came to Clarksfield and first lived on the Patch farm, north of Clarksfield, but later moved into a log house on George Gray's farm. He died here in 1862, at the age of 71, and the widow died in 1880, at the age of 76. Their children were Mahala, born in 1821, John L., born in 1823, Rachel, born in 1826, Loren, born in 1828, Emily, born in 1835, Finley, born in 1839, Lucina, born in 1840 and Willard, born in 1843. Mahala married George Gray in 1841 and lived in this township until 1899 when she went to Wellington to live with her daughter and died there in 1900. John married Althea Sexton in 1846 and they lived in Clarksfield until his death by accident in 1899. Rachel married Calvin Peck and lives in Indianapolis. The other children left here years ago and their residence is unknown to their relatives here. Finley was here for a few days, some years ago, but went away again.

Joseph McCumber was born in Herkimer county, N. Y., in 1798. He came to Ohio about 1833 or 34, settling in Ashland county. In 1840 he came to Clarksfield, settling near the David Minor place, where he carried on an ashery. After he gave up that business he carried on farming near Clarksfield village. In 1856 he removed to Sparta, Wisconsin, with his family, and lived on his farm until 1871 when he followed his sons to California and died there in 1876. He was twice married. The first wife, Margaret Frazier, died in Ashland county in 1838. The children of the first marriage were Nancy, Elizabeth, Jane F.,

Thomas C., Melissa, Morrison, Mary A. and John F. Nancy married Mr. Munyon and lived in New Jersey. Elizabeth married J. H. Blodgett and both died in Nebraska many years ago. Jane married Capt. DeWitt Wilson, of Wakeman and lived in Wakeman, then moved to Wisconsin where she died in 1872. Thomas died in California a few years ago, leaving a large family. Melissa married G. W. Grubaugh and they lived in Indiana for many years. Morrison died in 1842, at the age of eight years. Mary married Alfred Wilson, of Wakeman in 1863 and lived in Wakeman for a few years, then moved to Sparta, Wisconsin, where she still lives. John went to California in 1859 and has been a farmer on the wheat ranches of the San Joaquin Valley ever since. He is unmarried. The children of the second marriage are Alva, Andrew and Albert, living in California.

Ebenezer Hunt Chandler was a son of Simeon Chandler and Lois Benjamin. Simeon was a son of Benjamin Chandler, who was a captain in the French army under Lafayette and came to America during the war of the Revolution and served until the close of the war, then settled near Hartford, Conn. Ebenezer was born in Connecticut in 1800 and went to Madison county, N. Y., in 1818 and went to farming. In 1820 he married Lydia Post, a daughter of Isaiah Post. The Post family came to Hartland township and settled near the southwest corner of Clarksfield and Mr. Chandler came here in 1836 and lived on what is known as the Lee farm, just south of Parley Post's farm, in Hartland, until 1840, when he bought a farm in Clarksfield, on the east side of the road, opposite Royal Gridley's, where he lived for several years. His mother lived with him until her death in 1840. He used to travel around the country buying ashes for Joe Potter and J. J. Cobb. He moved to New London and finally to Townsend, where he died in 1878. His widow died in 1889. Their children were Loretta, Dolly, Cornelia, Isaac Harrison, Ebenezer, Joseph Edwin, Amelia, Helen Arvilla and Benjamin Franklin. Loretta married Allen Priest and died in Clarksfield in 1841. Dolly married Joseph Tremein in 1840 and died in Clarksfield in 1901. Cornelia did not marry. Harrison married Catharine Rumsey and lives in Norwalk township. Ebenezer married Abbie Bracey and lives in Wellington. Joseph, or "Tip," married Julia Foster and lives in Fitchville. Amelia married Guy Poppy. Arvilla married Ransom Barrett. Frank married Harriet Bracey. The daughter are dead.

Justin Tremain was a brother of the mother of the Gridley brothers and of the mother of Parley Post and Mrs. E. H. Chandler. His wife was Fanny Chandler, a sister of E. H. Chandler. They came from the same town and started at the same time, that Mr. Chandler did. They lived in Clarksfield near the old Stephen Post farm, from 1836 until nearly 1850, then moved to Michigan, and died at Tecumseh. Mrs. Tremain's daughter, Susan, married Nathan W. Spear, of Hartland, and her son, Joseph Tremain, married Dolly Chandler and at this writing is living in Clarksfield, at the age of 82 years, but is very feeble.

Nathaniel Fisher was born in Canada March 20, 1816. He came to Florence and was married to Mary Knapp

in 1835. She was born May 3, 1818. They came to Clarksfield some time before 1842. They first lived on a farm which they bought, south of Ephraim Gridley's. They next lived at Clarksfield and kept the hotel there. After a few years they bought a farm on the Butler road just south of the Jones corners, on the east side of the road. They lived here until about 1887, when they moved to the Huestis farm, where Mr. Fisher's brother, Robert, had lived. Mr. Fisher died in 1888 and his wife in 1894. Their children were James, born 1835, Charles, born in 1842 and Ann, born in 1848. James married Hannah Stevens and died in 1863. Charles married Lucretia Gibson ,of Florence in 1867 and Helena Walton in 1870. He lived in Clarksfield until his death March 18, 1901. He was killed by the cars. Ann married Thomas Lang and lived in Clarksfield for some time but lives in Michigan at present.

William Hart Husted was a brother of Samuel Husted. He and his wife, Caroline, moved from Danbury, Connecticut, to Trumbull county, Ohio, with three children, and two more were born there. The children were Harriet, Henry E., Abbie, Edmund and Hoyt. About 1840 the wife with Henry and Abbie came to Clarksfield, where Edmund and Hoyt had previously come. Mr. Husted came here soon after and lived at Ezra Wildman's and made hats. He went back to Danbury, Connecticut and was killed in a hat factory. The widow went back to Trumbull county and married again and died there. Harriet married a Meeker and was living at Wauseon not long ago. Henry married Delia Scott and lived in Clarksfield. They separated and he married the widow of J. Hendrickson and lives at Olmsted Falls, Ohio. Abbie married Ben. Patch and died many years ago. Hoyt was apprenticed to Samuel W. Husted in 1839, married Ethelinda Finch and lives in Des Moines, Iowa. Edmund was apprenticed to Levi Rowland in 1839 and lives in Wakeman.

Abel B. Barnes was a brother of Sheldon Barnes and came to this township as early as 1841. He was a bachelor. His parents, Charles and Cynthia Barnes, came here about1855 and lived in different houses in Clarksfield village and Abel lived with them. They came from South Britain, Connecticut. They both died here. She died in 1866. Abel was a stone cutter and an expert marble cutter and many of the old tombstones in our cemeteries are the work of his hands. He died in the Capt. Husted house about twenty-five years ago.

Two of Almanza Hamlin's sisters, Sally and Diadama Rowley, lived with him until his marriage, when they went to Pittsfield and lived with another sister. One of them had a son, Hiram H., who also lived with Almanza. He married Betsey Ann Signor and lived east of Hamlin's corners. They separated and he married Rebecca Bond, a widow, of Norwalk. He lived at Clarksfield village and carried on the business of harness making. He moved to Wakeman and died a few years ago. Nat Ames, who lived with him when a lad and learned the trade of him, lives at West Clarksfield.

Eli Thomas was a son of Levi Thomas and was born at Brighton, Monroe county, N. Y., July 13, 1809.

He learned the trade of cabinet maker and became a fine workman. He lived in Canada for a year then moved to Norwalk, O. He was married to Jennette Griswold, of Townsend, October 12, 1834. He lived in several towns in Huron county and came to Clarksfield in 1840. He had a shop across the road from Seth Cooley's, east of Spring Brook. Part of the time he lived in the upper part of the shop and part of the time in the Dr. Bunce house, at the foot of the hill south of the mill race. The wife died March 31, 1843 and was buried at the top of the hill back of Rory Starr's place. He then married the widow of John Kedwell but they separted some time after the war. In 1847 he sold his property here to Richard Fanning and moved to Fairfield, and after some other moves, settled in New London where he lived for thirty years. In his old age he went to the infirmary and died there in 1901. He spent much time in trying to invent a machine for perpetual motion and eventually lost his property and nearly lost his mind in chasing this "ignis fatuus." He was a very strong believer in the religion of Swedenborg. Mr. Thomas had four children by his first wife, Mordecai, who lives at Binghamton, N. Y., Araminta, who is dead, Rosabella, who lives in Norwalk, and Alice, who lives in Boston. The second wife had one son, Frederick, who lives at Erie, Pa. This wife is living at Sandusky, O.

John Dean, Sr., came from New York state with his wife and two daughters, Maria and Phoebe, the latter being an invalid. They lived in a house east of Barrett's corners, just east of the creek, near Zara Norton's. The old gentleman used to chop timber and do other work, as he was able, and Maria did weaving. The old lady died in 1847 at the age of 71 and the old gentleman in 1849 at the age of 82. It is supposed that he was a soldier in the war of the Revolution The daughters went west after the death of their father.

John Dean, Jr., a son of John Dean, Sr., came from Cuyahoga county, N. Y., to New Haven township, Huron county, O., in 1837 and to Clarksfield the next year. He married Dolly Hoyt in 1837 and they lived in a house on Simeon Hoyt's farm, east of Barrett's corners, on the west side of the creek. In 1854 they moved to Michigan, where he died in 1867, at the age of 54. The widow married Joshua Leonard and died in 1900. She had seven children, two of whom, Dorisca and Dorlisca, were of school age in 1845.

Leander Hinman came to Clarksfield about 1840 and lived south of Noah Hamlin's, on a part of the farm afterward owned by William Bissell. His wife died here in 1841 and in 1843 he married Mary Watros, of Fitchville, and they lived on the farm for a short time, then moved to Norwalk, Fitchville and New London, finally coming back to Clarksfield, where they bought the Uriah Tucker house and lived there. Mr. Hinman died in 1881, at the age of 74. Mr. Hinman had a son by the first wife, named David, who was living at Denver, Colorado, some time ago. He had two children by the last wife, Delia, who married Henry Towsley, and Frank. The widow and children are living in Clarksfield.

In 1840 and 1841 Enos Smith voted here and in 1842 Enos Smith, Jr., voted here. A man of the same name, but not the same family, lived here

from 1820 to 1825. He was a son of Nathan Smith, the first minister in Florence, and who went to New London in 1816, but returned to Florence. Enos was married to Sally Sampson, of New London, January 6, 1819. He lived the most of his life after this on the town line road between Florence and Berlin and died Sept. 15, 1874, at at the age of 94. Their oldest daughter, Betsy (Jefferson) was born in Clarksfield. Charles Smith, a brother, married Phebe Mead, of Fitchville in 1818 and began housekeeping here.

In 1840 Joseph Ferry lived in a log house west of Daniel Stone's, where Myron Rogers afterward lived. His children were Amanda, who married Taylor Starr, Sophronia and Sheldon.

John Thompson lived here in 1840 and worked with James A. Gibson.

James Williams, a cloth dresser, lived here in 1840-41.

Mastin Brundage lived on the Butler road in the 1st section from 1840 to 1844. His children were Isaac, Sarah, Nathaniel, Clarence and Prudel.

In 1840-41 David B. Braman lived somewhere near the Jones ashery. His son Samuel married Belinda Webb and lives in Rochester. David lost his life in a well.

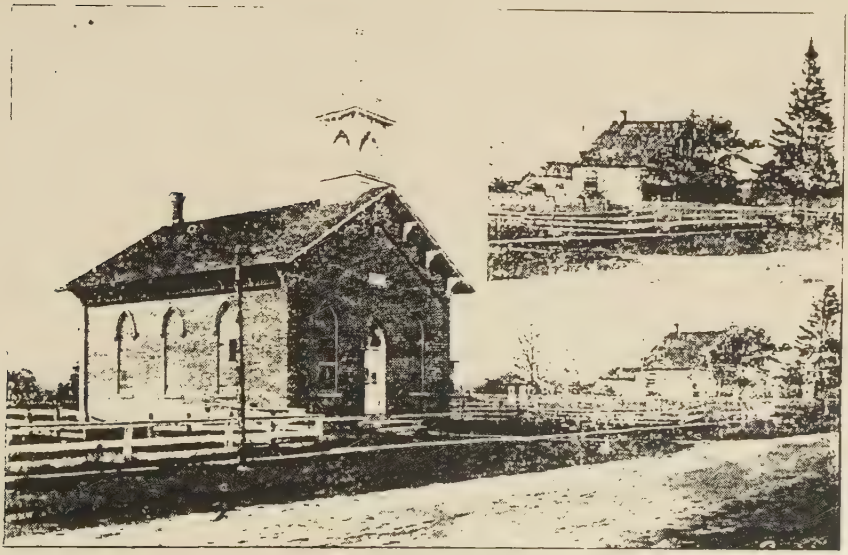
In 1840 the following men were voters here: Daniel Booth, Moses Chamberlain, John Conway, (perhaps the one who married Elder Carlton's sister) Isaac Lockman, Levi M. Mack, Sidney R. Parkerton, Frederick Payne, Joseph Rowe, William R. Rundle, Oscar Stickney and Stephen Squire, (who was a blacksmith, but no kin to Virgil).

John B. Lucas, who married Joanna Barnum, lived here from 1841 to 1844.

Levi Hunter, a brother of Manoah, came here as early as 1841. In 1843 he bought a farm across the road from David Lee's and lived there for some time. He then moved to a farm west of the Jones ashery on the south side of the road. He died here in 1865. His widow, Antha Hunter, married a brother of Giles Carpenter and died in 1871. Mr. Hunter's children were Sarah, William, Timothy, Jane, Eliza, Lydia, Myron, Susan and Emma. Sarah married Sam Purdy and they lived in Clarksfield as late as 1851. They moved to Canada, and then to Michigan, where the wife died. Mr. Purdy lives in Mansfield, O. William lost his eyesight at the age of seven years, and learned the trade of making brooms. He was killed by the cars in Michigan in 1897. Timothy married a daughter of William Tappan, of Clarksfield and moved to Iowa. He died in the army. Jane married Dan Sheldon, of Fitchville and died in Michigan. Eliza married a man by the name of Cook, in Canada, and died in Michigan. Lydia married Joel Cooley and died in Michigan. Myron lost one arm in his youth. He married Miss Dignan, of Fitchville and lived on the homestead for some years, but is now a merchant at Fitchville. Susan married a man by the name of Hilliker and lives in Michigan. Emma married Arven Ellis and lives in Michigan.

Solomon Hubbard, a son of Solomon Hubbard, a New London pioneer, lived in Clarksfield township from 1841 until his death in 1864. His wife was Bithynia Gifford. Tey lived on the John Anderson farm. Holsey Hubbard, another son of Solomon, Sr., lived with his uncle, John Anderson, from 1841 until 1847, when he married Ha-

Congregational Church.



Town Hall.

daseh Elizabeth Kinney, a sister of Ephraim Gridley's wife. They lived on the Hubbard homestead, in New London township, across the road from the Anderson farm and Mr. Hubbard died there some years ago.

Elder E. S. Freeman lived here in 1841 and moved to Michigan.

Edmund Badger and his wife, with their son Ansel and family, came here about 1841. Ansel lived in the hotel and the old people lived in a little house which stood just west of the hotel but has been moved and forms the office of the hotel. The old lady, Margaret, died here in 1845, at the age of 77 years. In 1845 the old gentleman traded the hotel for Hiel Scott's farm and the whole family lived there for a time. The old gentleman was determined to court the widow Bristol and this caused a coolness between him and Ansel, so the latter moved to Milan and kept a hotel there. John Spurrier lived on the farm and the old gentleman lived with him until he met with a decided rebuff in his courting, and then he went to live with Ansel, and sold the farm. Ansel had two sons' Albert and Austin.

Giles Carpenter and his family came from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Brooklyn, Ohio, in 1837, and went from there to Michigan, where the whole family was sick. They then moved to Wakeman and in March 1841 came to Clarksfield. They first lived in the log house at the center of the township, built by Truman Percy, but moved to another log house further east near Hiram Cunningham's. Mr. Carpenter owned a tract of land further south, which is now a part of the William Bissel farm. The wife, who was Harriet Scott, a sister of Isaac C. and Lewis. Scott, died May 1, 1844. Mr. Carpenter then sold a portion of the farm and traded the remainder to Almanza Hamlin for forty acres of new land north of Mr. Hamlin's and put up a house and barn there. He lived here until his death in 1870, at the age of 74. In the fall of 1845 he married a widow Kellogg, of Oberlin, who was a sister of Dr. Gibson, of Fitchville. She had two sons and a daughter, Melinda, who married Charles Harris. Mr. Carpenter's children (all by the first wife) were Elizabeth, Morgan J., John P., Cynthia Jane, Caroline, Frederick W. and Harriet. Elizabeth was a deaf mute and a very lovable girl. She was at the state asylum, for instruction, and died there at the age of 17, before the death of her mother. Morgan married Almira Walton and died in 1862, while in the army. John married Ann Tucker and lives in Clarksfield. Cynthia married Albert Stevenson and lives in Iowa. Caroline married William Matcham and lives in Brighton. Fred married Martha Gray and lives in Wellington. Harriet died in the fall of 1844, at two years of age.

James Doyle, an Englishman, lived here in 1841 and worked for Benjamin Stiles. He afterward lived in New London township and died there.

Elihu Bosworth Johnson, known as "Bob" Johnson, came here about 1841 and worked for Platt Sexton. Some time after this he married Sarah Bristol, of Hartland. He bought a small farm north of Philemon Peck's and lived there until 1849, when he sold out to Eleazer Fellows. He went west and died there. Mary J. and Esock Bistol used to live with him.

George Pelham was a brother of William Bassett's wife and came from

England to Clarksfield about 1841. He rented the Benajah Furlong farm and afterward bought the Lucius M. Curtiss farm, north of Clarksfield, and lived there until 1849, when he sold the farm to his sister and moved to Illinois, where he died about 1885. His children were Elizabeth, Mary, Thomas and Louisa.

Charles Beauman or Bowman lived on the Butler road near Whitefox from 1841 to 1843. He was a nephew of Isaac C. Scott.

Lyman Richmond lived at Clarksfield from 1841 until 1843. He used to do teaming for Mr. Cobb. He kept the hotel in 1843.

Jacob Smith came here about 1841 and lived on the east side of the road, south of the center of the township, just south of where the school house stands. His son, Eli, with his family, lived with his father. Another son, Charles, lived in Hartland, where he carried on a blacksmith shop, and the hoes, pitchforks, cowbells, etc., which he made, were noted for their excellence. Mr. Smith died here March 20, 1852, at the age of 77 years. The family moved to Wisconsin.

The Henry Hopkins mentioned on Page 54 was a school teacher and a kind of a roving character. He was a noted hunter and used to contract to furnish a certain number of deer skins and trust to his skills with the rifle to have them ready at the specified time. His wife was Miranda Barrett. He lived in different places about here, but finally deserted his family while the children were small. He had three sons, Moses B., Samuel and Alonzo. Moses was born in Clarksfield in 1820 and lived with Simeon Blackman after his father left the country. He lived there until about 1843, when he studied law and went west, but finally settled at Grand Haven, Michigan, where he became a judge and member of the state legislature. He died some years ago. His wife was Lemira Cochran, a sister of Augustus Barrett's wife. Samuel died many years ago. Alonzo was apprenticed to Benajah Furlong in 1834, at twelve years of age. He went west entered the Union army and was killed at Petersburg. The mother married a Mr. Wright, of Huron and died in Huron township.

With George Pelham came one John Kedwell, another Englishman. He lived east of Clarksfield and died there after a few years. His widow married Eli Thomas. He had a son George, who died in the army March 24, 1862.

David M. Barnum was a son of Eli Barnum, one of the pioneers of this township. He came here in 1841 and lived a few years. He was a clerk in Cobb's store part of the time. He also taught school. He was a tailor by trade. In 1848 he was elected county recorder and moved to Norwalk, where he held the office for ten years. He was a hunchback.

Myron Allen, a neighbor of Jesse Mead in Massachusetts, came here in 1841 and lived with Mr. Mead. He worked in the Hayes foundry and one day some melted iron was accidentally poured into his boot, burning him so badly as to make a cripple of him. He went back east after this.

In 1841 Daniel Nessel lived at Rowland's corners and worked in the distillery there.

Ezra B. Gray was a son of Scotch parents and was born in 1800, soon after his parents arrived in this country.

He was brought up in Vermont, but went to New York state while a young man and engaged in mercantile business near Catskill. He married Mrs. Percy Chaffee, a widow, who had a son and four daughters. One of the daughters, Harriet, married Daniel Rowland and lived in this township until her death, June 1, 1899. Another daughter, Abigail, came here and married Mr. Potter, of New London and died in 1890. Mr. Gray and his family came to Clarksfield in 1841 and lived on a farm, which they bought, across the road from Asa Curry's, which is now owned by James Gray. Mr. Gray and his wife had three children, Ezra, living at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., Catharine, who married David Fuller and is supposed to be living in Texas, and Minerva, who went to Illinois, where her sister, Mrs. Potter lived, and married Mr. Wing. She now lives in Clarksfield with her daughter. In 1842 the wife died and in 1843 he married Wealthy Ann Bissell and they had two sons, Samuel, who was killed by the cars and James, who married Sarah Tucker and lives in Clarksfield.

Jonathan Powles married Adeline Birch, of Orange county, N. Y., a niece of Mrs. Milton Bissell. They came to Clarksfield in 1841 and bought a farm of Almanza Hamlin, a mile south of the Bissell home, where William Hofstatter now lives. Mr. Powles died there in 1872, at the age of 71 and his wife in 1874 at the age of 69. Their children were Selah, who died in Michigan about 1897; John, who died in Chicago in 1900; Charles, who lives in New York state; Henry, who lives in Clarksfield; Caleb, who lives in Michigan; Mary, who died in Clarksfield in 1849 at the age of 19; Eliza Jane, who married William Hofstatter and died some years ago; Hannah, who is the present wife of William Hofstatter, and Daniel, who died from sunstroke here in 1854 at the age of 19. John Powles, a bachelor brother of Jonathan, lived here with him for a few years, then went to Indiana and died.

Dana C. Call, a brother of Essex, lived here in 1841. He became a Disciple minister and died in this state in 1902.

In 1841 John M. Booth, Calvin Cooley, William C. Eustance, Isaiah Frost, Napoleon B. Green, S. B. Guiberson, John Long, James H. Reynolds, Russell Smith and Rev. Martin Wilcox lived here.

In this same year John P. Knowles lived here and worked for J. J. Cobb; Erastus Tompkins worked for Abel Barnes; Benjamin Scram, a son-in-law of Seldon Freeman lived here.

John Blackman, a half brother of William, came here from Florence in 1841 and lived on the Butler road not far south of Whitefox corners, but moved to Michigan after a few years. His wife died there and he came back here and married the widow of William Vanderhoof but they separated and he went back to Michigan with his children. The children were Ransom, George, Emerson, Nelson and Curtiss. Josephus Alexander, a shoemaker, came here about 1841 and worked for David Stevenson. He also worked for himself in the old Husted store building. He was badly crippled with rheumatism while here but afterward recovered. He went away after 1846. He was not married.

Joseph Smith was born in New Jer-

sey in 1815. He was married to Mary Wheeler, of Ashland county, O., in 1842 and in May of the same year they came to Clarksfield and settled on the east side of the New London road, where William Vanderhoof had lived. About 1875 they moved to New London, where Mr. Smith died in 1891 and his wife in 1894. Their children were Sybilla, Abraham L., Henry, Anna, Harriet Lovina and Mary. Harriet (McCann) is the only one living in this township. Joseph Smith's father, Abraham, lived here for a time. The name of Abraham Smith seems to be a favorite one for Clarksfield, no fewer than five men bearing that name having lived here, but they were of three families. One married Abraham Johnson's daughter and his father's name was Abraham and he lived here also. One was the son of James D. Smith and the other two are mentioned above.

In 1842 George Foster bought 83 acres of land on the north side of the road running east from Andrew Blackman's and built a log house there. The land is now a part of the William Bissell farm. Foster lived there two years. His wife was a daughter of Squire Pond, of New London and they had a son Harris. Mr. Foster died at Rochester, Ohio.

Leonard Fellows came here as early as 1842 and lived in the Pixley house, south of David Lee's, then bought five acres of land just north of Royal Gridley's and lived there until his death, which must have occurred about 1850. He and his wife, Araminta, had seven children, Betsy Maria, who married Major Potter, and is dead, John, Harriet, William, who lives in Minnesota, Oliver, Mary and Louise. William married Phebe Gifford.

Eleazer Fellows, the father of Leonard, came here a little later and bought ten acres of land of E. B. Johnson in 1849. This land was north of Philemon Peck's. He lived there with his daughter, Betsy Lang, until his death in 1859 at the age of 86 years. His daughter, Betsy, had married a man by the name of Haskins and afterwards married another man by the name of Lang. She went by the name of Haskins, here. Her children were Credelia, Hannah, Elizabeth, Lavinna and Frederick. Elizabeth married Chauncey Peck and after his death married his brother Marcus. After the death of Chauncey, she and her mother lived in the Silas Earl house and the mother died there. Another daughter married Frank French, of Wakeman. Mrs. Haskins lived in the Bissell district in 1846, in the Gridley district in 1847 and in the Clark district in 1848.

Rev. Jonathan Huestis was a superannuated Methodist minister who came from Genessee county, N. Y., to Clarksfield about 1842 and bought Martin Pulver's farm a half mile east of the village, now owned by John Perkins. He had married for his second wife Maria Collins, but they had no children. They lived on this farm until the death of Mr. Huestis in 1854 at the age of 68. The wife went to Fairfield township and died at the home of her step-grandson, Jonathan Huestis. She was a noble woman and no woman in Clarksfield had a warmer place in the hearts of her neighbors than "Auntie Huestis." Mr. Huestis was also well liked by all. His children were Alexander who went to Indiana, William, who was a Methodist minister and who

came to Ohio in 1834. Elizabeth, who married Roswell Fairchild and Eliza who married Gershom Fairchild. Elizabeth Collins, the mother of Mrs. Huestis died here in 1860 at the age of 81.

Hermon S. Adams clerked for Mr. Cobb in 1842 and 1843. He married Maria Brooks, a sister of Winslow Fay's wife. She died, leaving two little girls and he married Emma (Drake) Hildreth.

William Pierce, a carpenter by trade and his wife, Rizpah, came from Sudbury, Vt., and lived here from 1842 until 1846. He clerked for Mr. Cobb part of the time. He lived on the back street where Lewis Beers lived at the time of his death. He moved from here to Oberlin. His children were Henry, Ellery and Hermon. Ellery became a lawyer.

In 1842 Cornelius Brown owned 40 acres of land south of Simeon Blackman's on the east side of the road and lived there with his large family. He moved to Michigan and committed suicide by hanging.

Daniel Freeman lived here in 1842 and was warned out of town. He was not the Daniel Freeman, a brother of John, who lived in New London township at a later date.

In 1842 Simeon B. Sturgess lived here and carried on the "Railroad Store," in company with Abel D. Howe. He went to Norwalk and died there.

David Minor was a son of David and was born at Woodbury, Connecticut in 1797. He married Sally Hyde, a native of Oxford, Connecticut. He came to Clarksfield with his family in 1843 and bought land a half mile west of Whitefox corners and lived in a log house until he built the frame house where Charles Philips lives. He was the postmaster of the East Clarksfield postoffice and kept a small stock of goods to sell to the patrons of the office. About 1870 he sold out and moved back to Woodbury where the wife died in 1879 and he the next year.

Their children were Frederick, born in 1827 and died in 1897, Elvira A., born in 1830, living at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Aurelius, born in 1832, living in New York City. He practiced law in Salt Lake City for some years.

George Fox was a carpenter and worked in New York City, then moved to Hartford, Connecticut and then to Woodbury. In 1843 he came to Clarksfield with David Minor, Farman Patchen and George Peck. He did not bring his family, but sent for them when he found he would like the country, and settled on a small farm next east of Mr. Minor's on the north side of the road, where Sedgwick Barnes had made some improvements. He lived there for many years, but died in New London in 1880 at the age of 73 years. His wife died in 1877 at the age of 67. They had two children, George Augustus, who married Mina Smith and lives in Clarksfield on the Simeon Hoyt farm, and Sarah, who married William Sharp and lived in Clarksfield until the death of her husband. She is now the wife of Mr. Hitchcock and lives in New London.

George Peck with his wife and three sons came to Clarksfield in 1843 and settled on a farm near the southwest corner of the angling road running west from Barrett's church, on the farm now occupied by Mr. Hero. He was a tailor by trade but followed farming. In 1853 he sold the farm and moved to Ripley township, this

county, and died in 1894. His wife, who was Emily Andrews, died in 1876. Of the sons, Samuel lives in Ripley township, George H. is a physician at New Philadelphia, Ohio, and Edwin is a physician at Cleveland, Ohio.

Farman Patchen, who came to Ohio with Mr. Minor, owned an interest in some of the land bought by Mr. Minor, but may not have lived in this township. He owned considerable land in this township at different times. He lived on Hartland Ridge and moved to Collins where he died.

Electa Post, a sister of Parley Post, married Roderick Stocking and he died in the east, leaving quite a family of children, Julia, Lydia, John, Arvilla, Harriet, Marcia, Erastus, Malvina and Jared. About 1843 the family came to Clarksfield and lived near the Gridleys, and also in Hartland. Mrs. Stocking married Zebina Russell, but they did not live together long. She afterward married a man by the name of Searles and went to Wyandot county, Ohio and lived until they became too old to take of themselves, when she went to Kansas with her children and died there. Lydia married Mr. Cochran, a brother of Augustus Barrett's wife. John married Betsey Ames, of New London and lived at Quincy, Michigan until the wife died, when he married Caroline Gates and lived in Illinois and finally in Kansas. A few years ago, while on his way home from a visit in Clarksfield, he stopped in Illinois to make a visit. He fell down stairs and was dead when picked up. Harriet married George Hosmer, a brother of Titus and Daniel Hosmer and they live in Kansas. Julia and Arvilla are dead.

James M. Safford lived here in 1843 and taught school in the upper room of the old Congregational church. He died in Illinois.

Dr. Hiram Barber lived here from 1843 until 1847. He lived in the Dr. Bunce house at the foot of the hill south of the race and in the L. M. Barnum house. His children were Lucius, and Dennis and Dennison, twins. He moved to Florence and finally went west.

Epaphras Bull Owen, better known as "Eppa" Owen, was an eccentric character and was a neighbor of Benajah Furlong and Milton Bissell at Saulsbury, Connecticut. He came here about 1843 and lived with Mr. Furlong part of the time. He wandered from house to house, willing to do any kind of work, and would stay until his welcome was worn out and he would take offense at something and then go to some other place. After a while he married Clara Rusco and bought a farm north of Almanza Hamlin's and lived there. He traded his farm there for a farm in Hardin county, getting badly cheated, as he found the most of the new farm under water when he moved there. His wife left him and he came back here but finally returned to Hardin county and died.

Harry Starr was a hatter and came from Connecticut about 1843, after his wife died, and lived with his brother, Smith Starr. After Smith died he went back to Connecticut.

Thomas J. Askin clerked for Mr. Cobb in 1843 and lived here for a couple of years.

Elijah Mudge lived on the Butler road on what is known as the Fisher farm. He was warned out of town in 1843.

Daniel Johnson lived in the Whitefox

school district from 1843 until 1845. He was a shoemaker by trade. His children were Daniel, Mary Ann, Joel, Erastus and William.

Samuel and Horace Elliot lived on the Butler road in 1843.

David M. Conant, a methodist minister lived here in 1843.

Lewis F. Beers was a son of William and Hannah Beers and was born in Connecticut February 19, 1820. He came to Wakeman with his father's family previous to 1829. They lived on the road from Clarksfield to Wakeman, a half mile north of the townline. In 1841 Lewis married Dorothy Percy, better known as "Dothy," and soon afterward moved to Clarksfield. His wife died and he married Emily Easterly, sister of Anson Wheeler's first wife. She died and he married Mary A. Hopkins, who survives him. Mr. Beers was the father of ten or eleven children only three of whom are living, Phoebe, Delano and Perry. He died in 1892.

Jason Wing came from Vermont to Ohio in 1838, living in Wakeman then Berlin, coming to Clarksfield in 1843. He bought just west of where the old Husted mill stood and lived there until his death. He was a tanner by trade and operated the Furlong tannery and later one which stood just west of his house, on the bank of the river. He died in 1879 at the age of 86 and his wife died in 1881, at the age of 82. Their children were Mary Ann, Joseph B., J. Clark and Summer A. Mary Ann married Barna Cooper and died at the old homestead in 1900. Joseph died in Wisconsin a few years ago. Clark went to Kansas when a young man and died there in 1898. Sumner is living in Clarksfield.

Jeduthan King married Esther Rowland, a sister of Aaron and Levi. They came to Clarksfield about 1843 and lived a little west of Aaron Rowland's on the north side of the road. They moved to Fitchville and both died there many years ago, leaving no children.

Adam McKibben lived on the west side of the Butler road, south of the Jones ashery from 1843 until after 1851. His children were Wesley, Geo. and Sarah.

S. Bingham, Charles M. Blanold, Lewis M and Luther B., Carter, Napoleon B. Cross, Haman C. Lewis, William McConnell and Lorenzo B. Rounds lived here in 1843.

Franklin Phelps Hall was a son of Edmund Hall and Betsey Phelps and was born at Gorham, Ontario county, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1810. In 1835 he come to Milan, Ohio, and taught school. The next fall he and his brother bought a large farm in Fairfield township, Huron county. He lived on the farm and followed farming and school teaching for several years, and then studied for the ministry. He was licensed to preach in 1837, and was pastor of Baptist churches at diffenent towns in Huron county during the years following. On June 2, 1839 he was married to Margaret Burn, a daughter of William Burn, a Scotchman who moved to Fitchville in 1832. She was born in Greene county, N. Y., May 14, 1818. About 1844 "Elder Hall," as he was called, came to Clarksfield and lived on the south side of the Medina road, a half mile east of the New London road, where Robert H. Hurlbut once lived. He taught a select school in a building which stood back of the E. M. Barnum house.

It had been built for a cooper shop and was fitted up for a school house. In the next year, 1845, this building was rebuilt and made into a Baptist church and was long known as the "Old Baptist church" Mr. Hall preached here to goodly congregations. He bought the Halbert house, south of Almeron McKenney's, and lived there until about 1849 when he moved back to his farm and lived there until a short time before his death, which occurred at Olena April 3, 1890. His wife died July 13, 1892. Their children were William E., born in 1841, died in 1870; Byron B., born in 1844, now living on the old farm. He followed the profession of school teaching until 1898; Sarah E., born in 1851 and died in 1864.

Elijah Dutton and his wife, Diadama, moved from Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass., to Clarksfield, arriving July 4, 1844. Mr. Dutton bought fifteen acres of land on the north side of the Medina road, just west of Isaac C. Scott's. The wife died here in 1848. In 1862 Mr. Dutton went to Urbana, Ill., and lived until his death in 1867, at the home of his adopted daughter, Harriet Somers. He suffered the amputation of one arm for cancer of the hand, when past 70 years of age. His children were Laura, who married Jesse Mead and died in 1875. Roxy, who married George Lawrence and died in 1845, Pamela, who married Nyram Eldredge and died in 1880, and Eliza Ann, who married Edward Barnes and died some years ago.

With Mr. Dutton came George Lawrence, with his wife and three children George, Charles and Angeline. They lived in the Barkdull house and Mr. Lawrence worked in the Ben Hill blacksmith shop. He died March 28, 1845, at the age of 36 and his wife died August 28, 1845 at the age of 32. George married Alice Yeaman and they lived at Clarksfield wheile he worked in the grist mill, until 1865, when they moved to Clyde, where they still live. Charles went to Iowa and died a few years ago. Angeline married a man by the name of Peck and lives in South Dakota.

Rev. Richard Biggs lived here in 1844-45. His children were Henry, Sarah, Rachel and Margaret.

William Curtiss, an own brother of Lucius Curtiss, better known as "one eyed" Curtiss, of Wakeman township, was apprenticed to a man in Connecticut, but ran away and changed his name to Lyman Riley. He married Betsy Church and came to Clarksfield about 1844 and lived at the village, while he worked at stone cutting in the old Furlong tannery building. The next year he bought a house of John Hayes in Geneva village, at Rowland's corners and lived there. He worked at stone cutting in the old foundry building, near his home. In 1846 he bought 19 acres of land of Lott Pixley east of Rowland's corners. His children were John, George, Rebecca, Abbie, Lucinda and Helen. George was drowned in the Hayes mill pond in 1850. Mr. Riley and his wife separated and she went to Michigan. He married the widow of Gilbert McCord, a sister of Joseph Ronk. They went to Wellington and to South Dakota in 1884 and in 1887 he went to Missouri, where he died. The wife died in 1885.

Dr. A. Evans lived here in 1844. He lived in the Dr. Bunce house at the foot of the hill, in the E. M. Barnum

house and in the Gilpin house. He used to complain of the health of the community and say that it was "deplorably healthy."

James Hewitt lived on the Butler road across from where Sedgwick Barnes lived, from 1844 until after 1851. His children were of the Jones Margaret, George and Jane.

Mason Hand, who married Sarah Rusco, lived on the Butler road south of the Jones corners in 1844.

Spencer Putnam came here about 1844 and lived across the corner from Platt Sexton's. He was a tanner by trade and operated the Wing tannery part of the time. He had a crooked eye, which gave him the name of "Cock eye Put." He moved to Bellevue, where his wife Almary died, some time after 1851. He went into the army and was killed. His children were Emeline, who married William Sexton and died in 1861; Luther and Judson.

Henry Bevington was a brother of Peter Bevington and came here about 1844 and lived in the Joe Potter neighborhood. He afterward lived on the Butler road where Sedgwick Barnes afterward lived. He traded farms with Mr. Barnes and moved into the log house built by Hiram Cunningham just east of the center of the township, and lived here until after 1851. He would not work but associated with thieves and counterfeiters and was finally sent to the penitentiary for horse stealing. He died in California in 1894. His children of school age in 1848 were John, Louis, Francis and Margaret.

Jerry French and his sister lived with Milton Bissell's family in 1844. They both went to Conneaut, Ohio.

John Hand, a son of Enoch Hand of New London, a noted hunter, lived here in 1844. He was called "Black John Hand," to distinguish him from Harvey Hand's son, John. He was a man of low stature, dark complexion and with stiff black hair. He had no regular home but lived wherever he might find a night's lodging. He was a famous hunter and killed many deer, turkeys and other game. He often killed and ate mud turtles, for a change.

E. H. Chamberlain lived here in 1844 and clerked for Mr. Cobb. His wife was a relative of Mr. Cobb. She had a son by a former marriage, Elmer Westcott, who also worked for Mr. Cobb. Chamberlain went back east where he had come from. Westcott remained and lived at Mr. Cobb's as shown by the school enumeration. Mr. Cobb sent him to California with a shingle mill and he did not return here.

Alexander Jones was a son of Jesse and Polly Jones and was born at Attica, N. Y. in 1821. His father died when he was a lad and he came to Ohio with his invalid mother and found employment in various ways. In 1842 he married Julia Starr, of Berlin. She was a daughter of Thomas Starr and Clementina Clark. Mr Starr was a relative of Smith Starr and came to Berlin in 1810 and did the iron work on the first vessel built on Lake Erie, west of Erie. In 1814 he married Clementina Clark of Florence, a sister of Upton Clark and this was the first wedding in Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Jones lived at Berlinville about eighteen months while he was engaged in the business of making potash. In 1844 he obtained by

purchase or exchange, fifty acres of land in Clarksfield, of Anson L. Crawford, who had obtained the land of John D. Jones, a brother of Alexander. This was on the Butler doad, about a mile south of Whitefox corners, where Aaron G. Rowland now lives. He moved to this place and carried on quite an extensive business in making potash as well as farming. He kept a small stock of goods which he bartered to the farmers for their ashes. In 1855 he sold out here and moved to Rochester, Ohio, where he carried on a store, ashery and cooper shop. In 1875 he moved to Cleveland and bought the American House and kept hotel until his death in 1888. His wife died January 4, 1902. She was born Dec. 5, 1821. Their children are Lizzie, Jennette, Alice, Almeda and Elnora their two boys dying young.

George M. Cleveland was the youngest son of Dr. Benjamin Cleveland, of Litchfield, Connecticut, and was born in 1816 and moved to Seneca county, Ohio, with his parents, in 1833. When he became old enough he began the business of making fanning mills at Savannah, Ohio. In 1842 he was married to Sarah Mefford. In 1844 he moved to Clarksfield, first living in the house just west of the hotel, then in a log house on the Pulver place. He entered into partnership with Abel D. Howe and they manufactured fanning mills. It should be remembered that in those days the grain was threshed with a flail and fanning mills were a necessity for cleaning the grain. They bought a house which stood east of Starr Hoyt's, in the orchard of David Williams and had been built by one Lawton, a son-in-law of Williams, but never occupied as his wife died before the house was finished. The house was moved over near the Seger foundry and used for a factory of fanning mills. Mr. Cleveland moved to Norwalk about 1849 and operated a tannery. In 1857 he was elected Sheriff of the county. In 1866 he bought a large flouring mill at Norwalk and operated it for years. He died in 1900 and his wife is yet living. He had children, Helen and Pitt. His nephew, William P. Cleveland, lived here in 1844.

Patrick Mallory lived on the northeast corner of the intersection of north and south center road and the south town line road from 1841 until after 1851. He was a local preacher of the sect known as "Christians" (pronounced with a long I in the first syllable). He had two sons, John and Charles. He moved to Iowa.

In 1842, Rev. Sackett, a "Christian" preacher, held revival services in the school house south of David Lee's and organized a church with quite a membership. The neighborhood came to be known as "Sackett's Harbor" from this occurence. Several "Christian" preachers lived in that vicinity, one after the other, as will be noted in the history but the organization fell to pieces years ago.

In 1844 Lewis Howes lived in the Whitefox district. His children were Cordelia, Catharine, Silas, Lewis, Lorenzo and Polly.

David Rowland, a brother of James C. Rowland, lived here in 1844-45. He lived near Asahel Dowd's and in Dr. McMillan's log house. His children were Joseph, David, George and Elizabeth. He afterward lived at Pontiac, Michigan and probably died there.

John Delany, an Irishman, lived in

lived until his death in 1894 at the age of 84. Besides operating the sawmill, the Whitefox district in 1844 and had a son, Richard.

Luther A. Townsend lived at Clarksfield in 1844 and had children, John H., Mary J., and Charlotte.

James H. Tanner lived in the Ransom Day district in 1844 and in the Rowland district in 1845. His children were Basris M., Phebe A. and Miranetha.

Sylvester Day lived here from 1844 to 1848. He, instead of John, Jr., as was stated on page 66, was the eldest son of old John Day.

William Burr lived in the hotel in 1844.

Nathan Wilson, who had a son John lived in the Dowd district in 1844.

Other men who lived here in 1844 were Lewis Beebe, Nehemiah Brown, Jonas Clark, Charles Grooner, James H. Parmer, W. C. Pratt, Lorenzo D. Reynolds, A. J. Turner, George S. Roberts and James Roberts.

Abraham Yeaman was born in Washington county, Pa., in 1813 and moved to Richland county, Ohio, with his parents when a year old. He lived on a farm until he became of age, helping to run saw and grist mills as he was old enough. In 1834 he moved to Venice, Erie county, O., and worked in the mill at that place, most of the time as foreman. In 1837 he was married to Miss Tasena Elizabeth Cowell. In 1845 he bought the Squire & Lawton mill at Clarksfield and moved there. He operated the mill here until 1861, when he went to Norwalk and operated a mill there for two years and then came back to Clarksfield and lived until 1865, when he sold out here and moved to Clyde, O., where he lived until his death in 1894. His wife had died in 1889 When he moved here he lived in the house just east of Cobb's store, the one now onwed by Lucretia Reynolds, but which stood back at the foot of the hill and had another story under the present structure. He afterward lived in the house across from Squire Starr's where Emma Spurrier now lives, and then in the Gilpin house, back of the Congregational church. They were the parents of nine children, of whom three are living. Mrs. Alice Lawrence, of Clyde, Mrs. Libbie Weeks of Green Spring, O., and Mrs. Mary Terrill, of Chicago, Ill. Henry died in 1887 and Russell in 1889. One boy was drowned in the river here. When Mr. Yeaman came here he was associated with John Massey, who came here and lived a short time, then sold out to Mr. Yeaman and moved away.

Chauncey and DeWitt Cooley lived here in 1844-45.

Uriah Tucker, a native of New York state, lived in Venice, Erie county, Ohio. When Mr. Yeaman moved to Clarksfield he sent Mr. Massey back to Venice to get Mr. Tucker to come here and operate the sawmill, which belonged to the Squire & Lawton property. Mr. Tucker moved here in October, 1845, and lived in the upper part of the same house that Mr. Yeaman occupied, then he moved to a house on the bank of the race west of where the old Husted mill used to stand, afterward building the house which stands there now and living there until 1851, when he bought seven acres of land of Abel Barnes, just west of the river on the south side of the road, where he built a house and lived until

1873, when he moved to Toledo and he built a good many bridges and a few mill dams. He was married three times, the first two wives being sisters. The first wife had five children, two of whom Reuben and Mary Ann, lived here, but now live in Castalia, Erie county, O. The second wife had a son, Eli, who lives in Fremont, O. When he came here he was married to Harrie Bettis, of Vermont, and they had a family of six children, William, Pamela Ann, Sarah Jane, Milton, Alida and Henry. William lives at Chicago, Milton and Henry live in Toledo. Ann married John Carpenter and died in Clarksfield, in 1902. Sarah married James Gray and also lives here. Alida died many years ago. Harriet Bettis was born in 1827, married in 1843 and died at Toledo in 1902.

Joel Rogers was a son of Benjamin Rogers who was descended from one of three Rogers brothers who came to Massachusetts on the Mayflower. He was born in 1793 and in 1816 was married to Betsy Ells, who was born in 1796. Their children, twelve in number, were Myron, born in 1818, Morris in 1820, Smith in 1821, Potter and Palmer, twins, in 1823, Mary in 1825, Daniel in 1828, Benjamin in 1830, Harriet in 1832, Jeremiah, in 1834, Reuben in 1836, Elizabeth in 1838 and Joel M., in 1840. The twins were named for Potter Palmer, a relative of the late well known business man of Chicago, of the same name, and who was a relative of Joel Rogers. Potter died in 1826, but the rest of the family grew to maturity. In 1832 the family came from Lyons, N. Y., to Hartland township, and lived near Ransom's corners. In 1845 Mr. Rogers bought out Daniel Livermore and lived in the log house west of Ephraim Day's, in Clarksfield. After a few years he moved to Berlin and from there to Wakeman township, near "Brushwood" school house, and died there in 1854. The widow died in Clarksfield in 1888 at the age of 92. Myron Rogers married Maria Phillips, of Hartland, and they lived on the Norwalk road northwest of Clarksfield until the death of Mr. Rogers in 1889. He was a Justice of the Peace for about thirty years. His widow lives at Lodi, Ohio. Morris married Charlotte Livermore and died in Iowa in 1881. Smith married Harriet Harris, a sister of Hiram Harris, and died in Michigan in 1872. Palmer married Matilda Day, a sister of Ephraim Day, and they live in Iowa. Mary married Lemuel Smith and lived in Clarksfield until his death in 1862. She afterward married Avery Edwards and lived in Wakeman until his death, but now lives at Delta, Ohio. Daniel married Mrs. Victoria Fanning for his second wife and died at Sandusky in 1899. Benjamin married Almira Buck, a granddaughter of the second Mrs. Cyrus Dunning and lives in Clyde, O. Harriet married Matthew Gregory and lived in Clarksfield until her death in 1901. Jeremiah lives in Cleveland. Reuben married Emily Clark and they live in New London. Elizabeth married J. J. Dunning and they lived in Clarksfield for some years but now live in New London. Joel M. married Ariette Day and after her death, Lydia Daley, and now lives in Norwalk.

James A. Carley was born in Vermont in 1806 and was married to Nancy Kimball in Massachusetts. She was a cousin of David Stevenson's

first wife. They moved to St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and in 1843 to Peru township, this county, and in 1845 to Clarksfield village. He was a blacksmith and worked for David Stevenson in the Ben Hill shop which had been moved across the road when Mr. Pulver bought the place, and lived in the E. M. Barnum house. In 1846 he lived on the Butler road a short distance south of the Jones corners. He moved to Vermillion but came back and lived in the old "Mansion House" at Rowland's corners. From here he went to Rochester, O., and kept hotel but came back here and lived in the Eli Thomas house, near Spring Brook and died there in 1852. His widow married Essex Call but they separated and she died in Indiana in 1890. Their children were Albert A., who died in the army, John T. living in St. Louis, Mo., James R., living at Collins, O., Harry M., living at Florence, Charles H., living at Muncie, Ind., Caroline A., living at Lima, O., and Coridon D., living at Chicago, Ill., besides Harriet, Miles and Josephine, who died in youth in Clarksfield.

In 1845 Fitch Swan lived in this township, south of Ephraim Gridley's and later across the line in New London. His children were George, Merritt and Harriet.

Charles Hill, a singing school teacher, lived here in 1845. His children were Charles and John. He was a brother of Ben Hill.

John Todd was a son of James Todd and Sally Ainsworth and was born in Dauphin county, Pa., Nov. 10, 1818. His father was a great grandson of Hugh Todd who came from the north of Ireland and whose brother is believed to have been an ancester of the Todds of Kentucky, of whom the wife of Abraham Lincoln was a member. On the 10th of September, 1844, he was married to Martha Aikins, of Cleveland, a daughter of Quintus F. Atkins, a noted Abolitionist, and they came to Clarksfield the same month. He had studied for the ministry and was chosen pastor of the Congregational church at this place. They first lived in the house next east of Dr. McMillan's where Charles Puder now lives, and their eldest son, "Jimmie," was born here. After the parsonage was built, south and west of the church, they moved into it. He became interested with Deacon Gaston, of Oberlin, in planting a Christian colony and college in the Missouri valley and in 1848 he and Mr. Gaston went to Iowa, most of the way on horseback, to choose a location. They decided upon a point at Percival and Mr. Todd moved his family there in 1851. Owing to floods and the prevalence of fevers, the colonists moved to the higher ground at Tabor after a year. This was the beginning of the town and college of Tabor, Iowa. Mr. Todd was pastor of the church there for more than thirty years, and saw it grow from nothing to become the second in the state, in size. Tabor College was founded in 1866 and Mr. Todd served as Professor of Natural Sciences and as Treasurer and was a trustee until his death. He dropped dead at the house of a neighbor while circulating a petition urging the enactment of a certain temperance law. His wife died at Tabor and he married again. His children are Prof. James E. Todd, State Geologist of South Dakota, living at Vermillion; Rev. Quintus C. Todd, of Tabor; Mrs. Margaret Currier,

of California; Miss Martha Todd, of California, and Mrs. Bertha Campbell, of Iowa. Mr. Todd was a man of strong convictions and whose influence for good was much felt in the communities where he lived. The older residents of this township have tender recollections of John Todd and Father Huestis, who worked together, although belonging to different churches.

James P. Wilson was born in Dutchess county, N. Y., March 1, 1786. He served in the war of 1812, carrying despatches on foot from Cleveland to some of the western forts. In 1813 he was married to Phebe Powers who was born in 1791. He settled in Greenfield township, Huron county, O., in 1815, but lived in Norwalk township from 1819 to 1827. The wife died in 1830. About 1844 he came to Clarksfield. He once lived near Lyman Knapp's and also on the east side of the Butler road, next to the New London line and built the first house on that place, a log block house, some time after 1846. He died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Winans, August 23, 1880. His children were Isaac P., born in 1814, James H., in 1816, Hanson R., in 1818, Harriet E., in 1820, Ira in 1822, Saphrona, in 1825, Adeline, in 1826 and John, in 1830. Isaac lived in Illinois some time ago, Ira in St. Paul, James in Texas. Adeline died in New London two or three years ago. Harriet married David K. Winans and died in 1893. John married Amanda Johnson and died at the home of Abraham Johnson.

Amasa Finch, who was born in 1799 married Alma Wicks, who was born in 1802 at Rensselaerville, N. Y. She was a daughter of Israel P. Wicks and Prudence Abbott, natives of Long Island. Mr. and Mrs. Finch moved from Pennsylvania to Townsend, in this county, in 1833 and to Clarksfield in 1844 or 45. They bought out Alonzo Bishop, in 1845. This farm was west of Clarksfield, a half mile, on both sides of the road. The house stood on the south side of the road, and they lived here for some time. They also lived at Sexton's corners and in 1857 were living in the David Williams house. Tney moved to Wakeman township and from there to Townsend. Mr. Finch died in 1877, and his wife in 1885. Their children were Platt W., Julia, Mary, Ethlalinda and Chauncey. Platt married Mary Ann Cooley and lived in Clarksfield until his death in 1896. He practiced medicine in the later years of his life. Julia married Sanford Waldron and lived in Wakeman township. Mary married Herman Owen, of Fairfield, and died in Clarksfield in 1857. Ethalinda married "Little Hoyt" Husted and died on the Huestis place in 1866. Chauncey married Matilda Scott and lived in Clarksfield for a number of years until after his wife died in 1876. He was married twice after this and died in Townsend in 1897, by suicide.

James Seeley was born at Oxford, England, April 6, 1813 and died in Cleveland, Ohio, August 7, 1889. He married Laura Sweet, who was born in New York state Jan. 6, 1822 and died in Norwalk, Ohio, in 1866. They had six children, James, who was killed in the army, Ann Elizabeth, Mary Lucinda, Laura Ellen, Ida Alvira and Alice Maria. The latter married John Rics and died in this township in 1899. About 1844 Mr. Seeley moved to Clarksfield and worked for Smith S.

Gray as a journeyman shoemaker in a shop which stood south of Cobb's store. He bought the house east of the E. M. Barnum house and lived there. He moved to Norwalk some time after 1851.

Augustus Barrett was a brother of Zelotus Barrett and was the youngest of thirteen children. He was born in Monroe county, N. Y., in 1813 and came to Ohio in 1836. In 1840 he was married to Clarissa Cochran. In 1845 they moved to Clarksfield and settled on a farm on the north side of the town line road, just east of Gridley's corners. He died here in 1886 and the wife died at the home of Mrs. Beebe in 1890. The children are Mary, Homer and Caroline. Mary married Dr. Martin Beebe and lives on the Edwards farm on the next corner east of Rowland's corners. Homer lives in New London township on the next farm east of his father's. Caroline is the wife of W. E. Minor and lives in New London.

In 1845 T. W. Davis lived in the house where Silas Earl had lived.

In this same year Henry Jordan lived on the Butler road. Elon Smith also lived in the township this year.

Patrick McGovern, or McGaughran, lived here from 1845 until after 1851. His home was on the south town line road about a half mile west of the Butler road, on the Gilead Knapp farm. He had a son, John.

Henry M. Rose lived here from 1845 until after 1851. He lived on the Butler road, south of the Whitefox corners and his children were Matthias, Betsy, Henry, James and Jane. He bought a farm of Almanza Hamlin but did not make his payments according to contract and had to give up the farm and this made hard feelings. Some time after this Mr. Hamlin's barn was burned and Rose was accused of setting it on fire, but the charges were not proven and he escaped punishment.

Tansford Wonser lived in the Mallory district in 1845 and had children, Charles, Abigail, Uncie, John, Elizabeth and Sophia.

Jonathan Ross lived in the south part of the township in the same year and had children John, Jonas and Thursa.

David Galusha was a brother of Benajah Furlong's wife and was born at Bennington, Vt., Dec. 12, 1795. He was married to Marilla Hicks. In 1834 they moved to Parrysburg, N. Y., and in 1837 to Buffalo. In September, 1845, they moved to Clarksfield and lived in the Barkdull house. Mr. Galusha was a school teacher and taught a select school here. In April 1848 the family moved to Mt. Vernon, Ohio, to Monroe, Wisconsin, in 1861 and to Newton, Iowa in 1876. Mr. Galusha died there in 1880 and his wife in 1890. Their children were Julius B., of Monroe, Wis., Delia A., deceased, Reuben Barney, a lawyer at St. Paul, Minn., Simon H., of Newton, Iowa, David Henry, last heard from at Dallas, Texas, and Julia M., deceased.

Henry E. Kress was a son of Elijah and Susan Ann Kress and was born in Erie county, N. Y., in 1816. In 1844 he was married to Laura Watkins and they moved to Berlin township the same year and to Clarksfield the next year. Mr. Kress was a cabinet maker and painter and worked in the Tyler shop with Hoyt Husted and other cabinet makers. He and Smith Starr and Starr Hoyt voted the last Whig ticket ever voted here. He died in Clarks-

field in 1894, having lived in this township nearly all the time since he first came here. His widow is still living, spending the time in Cleveland, New London and Clarksfield. Elijah Kress came to live with Henry, after his wife had died in Berlin in 1845. He had been a soldier in the war of 1812. He died in 1854.

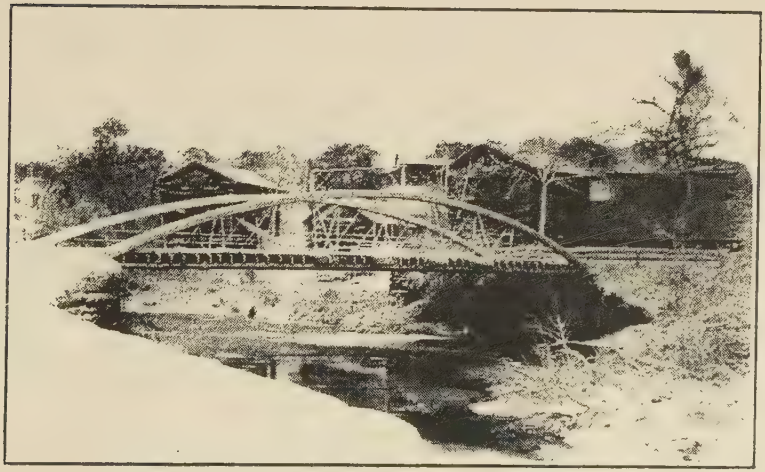
Barna Cooper was born in Vermont in 1820 and was married to Mary Ann Wing, of Clarksfield, at Rochester, Vermont, in 1845. They came to Clarksfield at once and lived with Jason Wing's family, until the death of the old people and still continued to live in the same house. Mr. Cooper, or "Uncle Barna," as he was called, died in 1898 and his widow in 1900.

Other men who lived here in 1845 were Edward Brooks, William Hazen, Uri Heath, D. B. Hall, George Noakes and Henry W. Owen. The latter was from Fairfield and was a physician. He became county auditor about 1880 and died in Detroit in 1898.

John Freeman was born in New Hampshire May 8, 1789. At the age of ten he went to Warwick, Mass., and then to Northfield. In 1808 he was married to Lucinda Green and had three children. The wife died and he married Lucinda Thair and lived at Lucalia, Mass., and had ten more children. This wife died and he then married Nancy Story in 1826 and had seven more children, making a total of twenty children, which showed a pretty good obedience to the command to "Multiply upon the face of the earth." Mr. Freeman moved to Fitchville in 1836, arriving June 4th. In 1846 he moved to Clarksfield and lived on the east side of the Butler road near the south line of the township, where G. L. Johnson now lives. In 1859 he moved to Clarksfield village and in 1864 to Michigan. He was a carpenter by trade. Soon after he went to Michigan his wife died and he married Sarah Lewis. He died in 1879. His eldest son, Francis, lived on the Butler road in 1845 and 46, just north of his father's. His children were Julius and Julian, twins, Alvira, Jane and William. The family moved to Wisconsin. John Freeman's eldest daughter was married to Darius Wadkins and they too lived on the Butler road in 1845-46. Their children were Sylda, Margaret, Willard, Lucy and David. They moved to Wisconsin with Freeman's family. Mr. Wadkins was a soldier in 1812. John Freeman, Jr., was a son of the second wife and married Salina Phillips and they lived near the Jones ashery, but moved to Fitchville, where he died in 1860. Mr. Freeman's third wife had six sons, besides a daughter who died young. They were William Oscar, who married Eliza Shipman and lives in Michigan, Henry, who married Prudence Ann White and lives in Fitchville, Horace, who married Martha Phillips and died in the army, Andrew, who married Mary Bevington and lives in Kansas, Albert, who married Harriet Tucker in New York and lives in New London and George, who lives in Fitchville.

Patrick Maglone (some of the family spelled the name McGloon) was born in Ireland and came to Steuben county N. Y. In 1833 he moved to Seneca county, Ohio, near Attica. About 1846 he came to Clarksfield and lived on the Butler road at the Jones corners, where Boughton Busco had lived, but where E. K. Litchfield now lives. He moved from here to Wakeman and

School House at Clarksfield.



The North Bridge at Clarksfield.

then in Michigan, where he and his wife died. He had three sons who lived in this township: Edward, Phillip and John. Edward McGloon was born in 1817 and married Charlotte Lawrence, a daughter of Wilder Lawrence, a pioneer of Norwich township, Huron county. He bought a piece of land south of Robert Barnes' and lived there in 1848. His children of school age were Wilder, who died in Norwalk a few years ago, Charles Matthew, who died in the army, Elisabeth and Weltha Ann. He moved to Henry county, Ohio, and lived there for thirty-five years before his death, which occurred in 1899. He had fourteen children altogether.

Phillip McGloon married Nancy Twaddle in 1847 and died in 1854 while living in a log house on Peter Bevington's place. John McGloon was married to Miss Striker, of Berlin and lived on a portion of the William Bissell farm in 1848, but now lives in Wakeman.

Isaac B Scott, a brother of Hiel was born in St Albans, Vt., in 1807, and was married to Almira Smith in 1827. She was born in Connecticut in 1709. In 1840 they moved to Lake county, Ohio, and in 1846 to Clarksfield, living first in a log house on Hiel Scott's farm, then Scott bought Hoyt Husted's farm, west of Uriah Tucker's and they lived there many years, then moved into the Elder Hall house and in 1886 moved to Toledo. Mrs. Scott died in 1897 and Mr. Scott in 1899. Their children were Delia, Mary, Samuel I., Cha's A., and Amos. Delia married Henry Husted and second Mr. Knight and lives in Michigan. Mary married Samuel Gray and died in Iowa. Samuel married Harriet Husted and lives in the village. Amos was accidentally killed by a gunshot wound many years ago. Charles lives in Michigan.

Gould Stevens came to Clarksfield as early as 1846 and lived on the east side of the Butler road, between James Wilson's and John Freeman's. He died in Fulton county, Ohio, and his wife at Rochester, Ohio. Their children were Rosetta, who married Nathan Justice and is dead. Hannah who married James Fisher, Lewis, who married Cordelia Cooley and is dead, Gould, who married Frances Shank and died in 1896, Truman, who lives in Wauseon, Ohio, and Ambrose who lives in South Dakota.

Abraham Johnson was born in Connecticut and moved to Tompkins county, N. Y. He worked at the trades of stone mason, carpenter and cooper. His wife was Sally Walton. In 1846 he came to Clarksfield with his family, except his son Wesley, the adults walking practically, the entire distance. They made a start in the forest on the south town line, a half mile west of the Butler road where Marvin Rick now lives. When they were building their log cabin a tree fell across it and demolished it, but they cleared away the wreck and built anew. Mr. Johnson died in 1866 and his wife in 1872. The children were Phœbe, Wesley, George, Jane, Gilbert Lafayette, Emily, Lewis and Amanda. Phœbe married Abra-

ham Smith, in Clarksfield. Jane married Anthony Shipman and died in Clarksfield. Lafayette lives in Clarkson the Butler road, where John Freeman used to live. Amanda married John Wilson and is now the wife of Anson Wheeler.

Abraham Phillips, a native of New York, came to Clarksfield from Ripley township, this county, in 1846 and lived on the Butler road, just north of where William Burrows now lives. He went back to Ripley after a couple of years. His children were Louisa, Emily, Hannah, Catherine, Martha, Nathaniel and Levi. Louisa did not live here. Emily married George Rickard and died in Mercer county, Ohio. Hannah lives in Michigan. Catherine lives in Wisconsin. Martha married Horace Freeman and lives in Missouri. Nathaniel died in the state of Washington in 1898. Levi married Jane Sinclair and lives on the Butler road, near the north line of the township.

George Ricard took up a farm on the east side of the Butler road, in Clarksfield where Wm. Burrows lives and lived there in 1846. His children were George and Albert. He moved away after three years. His brother, Jacob lived here with him at one time.

Henry Baker, whose children were Pauline, Mary, John and Joseph lived in Clarksfield village in 1846.

There used to be a house between James D. Smith's and Patrick Mallory's, and Whitman B. Rhodes, a "Christian" preacher lived there in 1846. Nelson Storrs lived there the next year. He had been a sailor and was at this time a preacher and a good one, too. His children were Miles and Melissa.

In 1846 Joseph V. Decker lived on the John Twaddle farm. His children were Lew and Miranda.

John G. Birch lived in David Minor's neighborhood in 1846, but had no children of school age. He afterward lived north of Almanza Hamlin's and did not leave the township until after 1851.

James Abell, a miller, lived here across the street from Squire Starr's from 1846 to 1848.

Elijah Hale was born July 26, 1790. Aurelia DeForest was born Jan. 31, 1796. They were married Oct. 29, 1815. Mr. Hale had served in the war of 1812. They moved from Onandaga county, N. Y., to Greenwich, Ohio in the spring of 1826 and to Clarksfield in 1846. They lived on a farm on the south side of the center road, the farm now being owned by Darius Phillips. In 1856 they moved to Ripley township, in this county, where his wife died in 1864. After a short time Mr. Hale sold his farm and moved to Barry county, Michigan, where he died Feb. 15, 1870. Their children were, Philena 1st, (who died in infancy), Joseph B., Huldah, Ann M., Philena 2nd, Elijah, Sylvester D., Eli A. and Jane E. Joseph died in Toledo in 1890, Huldah died at Shiloh, O., in 1858, Ann lives in Fairfield township, Philena lives at Greenwich, O., Elijah Jr., lives in Michigan. Sylvester married Angeline Martin and died in Iowa,

Eli married Olivia Martin and lives in Michigan, and Jane also lives in Michigan.

In 1846 Sidney A. Brown lived on the Butler road, just south of Whitefox, where William Phillips now lives. His children were Helen, Esther and Nancy.

Horace Hitchcock came from Peru township and lived in Dr. McMillan's log house, south of Hamlin's corners. He lived here from 1846 until after 1851. He had a son, Charles Hueston. Isaac Hitchcock lived here in 1851 and may have been a relative of Horace. He lived in the house next east of Dr. McMillan's and worked for Abel Barnes.

Abram C. White lived here in 1846

Joseph Knapp lived in the Rowland district in 1846 and had children. William, Peter, Ann Maria, Losina and Chloe.

John McDonald was a son ofCharles McDonald and Barbara Stratton, of Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and was born in 1817. His mother died in 1820 and he was then consigned to the care of his father's sister, Margaret. The youngest son, Charles, came to America in 1835. The father with his sister and son John came to this country in 1838 and lived at the "Scotch Settlement" at Savannah in Ashland County, O. The father died in 1843. John worked on a farm,then was boss and time keeper at the St.Mary's reservoir, in Mercer County. With his earnings he had purchased a farm, but sold it in 1847 and bought a small farm of Joseph Fletcher, on the Butler road. He moved here, with his aunt as housekeeper. In 1855 he was married to Sally Phillips and their children are John, George and Jesse. The wife died in 1865 and he married Mary Kingsbury. He died in 1896. His aunt died in 1859. He was one of the most respected men in the community.

Stephen Parkhurst was a son of Reuben, son of Joseph, son of John, son of Joseph, son of Joseph, son of George, who was born in England in 1590. He was born in Sharon, Vt., in 1795 and in 1819 was married to Laura Stevenson, a daughter of Captain Stevenson (or Stephenson,) and a sister of Philo and David Stevenson. They came to Hartland township and lived near Mr. Ransom's, and came to Clarksfield about 1847 and settled on a farm north of AlmanzaHamlin's. In 1854 they moved to Iowa. In 1871 he died from injuries received from a runaway horse. His wife, who was born in 1801, died in 1888. Their children were Harriet M., Martha, John S., Henry S., Stephen P., Andrew J., Reuben K., Theodore A., Laura E. and Eliza S., besides some who died young. Harriet died in 1892, Martha lives in Miss., John was murdered in Miss. in 1897. Henry lives in Iowa, Stephen P. was killed by the kick of a horse in 1850, Andrew dropped dead in Missouri in 1893, Reuben lives in Ill., Theodore died in 1865, Laura lives in Iowa and Eliza lives in California.

Francis D. Collins, a brother of Mrs. Jonathan Huestis, lost his wife

in the east, and Mrs. Huestis took his daughter Anna to bring up. Mr. Collins came out here on a visit, but remained and in 1847 was married to Mary Ann Furlong. He was a wagon maker by trade and followed his trade here and finally became the owner of the old Furlong farm. He died in 1864. His children, besides Anna, who died a few years ago, are Maria, Gertrude and John. Another daughter, Sarah, died some time ago.

Charles C. White was a son of Thomas White, and brother of William W. He was born in New York state Nov. 11, 1811, and came to Fitchville at an early day. In March 1830 he was married to Patty Reynolds, of Bronson township, and who was born Nov. 12, 1812. They lived at Fitchville, Rochester, Olmstead Falls and New London. In 1847 they moved to Clarksfield, and lived on the Butler road, where Anthony Shipman afterward lived. In 1853 they moved to Michigan, where Mr. White died in January 1856, and his wife in 1872. Their children were Russell, born in 1833, died in 1854; Prudence Ann, born in 1834; Phœbe Jane, born in 1836, died in 1854; James, born in 1839, died in 1855; Leander, born in 1843; Francis born in 1847, died in 1866; Colonel C., born in 1849, and Lucy, born in 1851. Prudence married Henry Freeman and lives in Fitchville.

John Phillips, a brother of Abraham, came from the state of New York to Florence in 1840, and his wife died there in 1845. In 1847 he came to Clarksfield and lived on the Butler road north of George Ricard's. He died at the home of William Phillips in 1865. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His children, who came here, were David, who died in Kansas; William, who married Ellen Sinclair; Selina, who married John Freeman, Jr., and died in Troy, O., and Lavina, who never married. William Phillips and Abner Twaddle bought the property of Alexander Jones and the Phillips family lived there, until William traded farms with John Foreman, when he moved to that place and lived there until his death in 1902. His wife died in 1906.

Henry Phillips, another brother of Abraham, came here in 1847 and lived on the Butler road near his brother's. After a year or so he went to Birmingham, where his wife died in 1851, at the age of 41. He died in Clarksfield at the home of his son, in 1881, at the age of 70. His children were Nancy, who lives in Toledo; Hannah Ann and George, who are dead; Solomon, who lives in Rochester, O.; Darius who lived on the Hale farm in Clarksfield until his removal to Brighton, and Rhoda Ann, who lives in Michigan.

In 1847 Betsy Lang lived in the Gridley District and had children, Cordelia, Hannah, Elizabeth and Lavinna.

Benoni Steambarge lived here from about 1847 until after 1851. He owned ten acres of land opposite the north end of the Robert Barnes road, a considerable portion of which was

swamp. His wife, Azuba, died here March 25, 1849. He was married to Jemima (Twaddle) Haley, April 29 1849. They moved to Napoleon, Ohio, and he died there. They had a daughter, Irene, who died recently. Artemus Steambarge, a nephew of Benoni, lived with him, and a Phebe, probably Steambarge, a niece, lived with him too.

Nyram Eldredge, who married Pamela Dutton, lived in the Gridley district in 1847. He had no children of his own, but John, Sidney and Chloe Blakeman were enumerated in his family. He lived in New London and died there in 1894.

George A. Merry lived in the Whitefox district in 1847 and 1848 and had a son John.

William Card lived on the west side of the Butler road, on a part of what is now Anthony Shipman's farm, in 1847. He sold out to Charles Shipman. His children were Sarah A. and William T. He died in Olena a couple of years ago.

Galen A. Mills lived in the house east of Dr. McMillan's in 1847 and 48. He went to Berea and lived there many years. His children were Priscilla A., James P., Margaret and Malvina.

Daniel Fish came from Orange township, Ashland County, O. to Clarksfield in 1848, and settled on a farm on the east side of the Butler road, a half mile north of Whitefox corners. His wife died here in 1879 and he in 1894. Their children were Henry, Eliza, Susan, Charles, Agnes, Alfred, Jay, Frank and Edwin. Charles married Isaiah Post's daughter and lived on the old farm until 1901, when he sold it and moved to Norwalk, but now lives on the Pacific Coast.

Charles Shipman lived on the Butler road on the west side, towards the south line of the township, where Grant Shipman now lives, in 1848. He went into the army and after his return lived with his brotherAnthony, who lived on the next place north. He died some years ago.

In 1848 Benjamin Sweet lived east of Rowland's corners, and his wife died here. His children were William who lives in Mansfield, O., Henry, Betsy and Polly.

In 1848 E. Inchoe lived in Alex. Jones' district and had a son James.

D. Gardner, who had a son George, lived on the Butler road south of the Sedgwick Barnes farm, in 1848.

George W. McKim was born in Columbiana County, O., in 1810, and in 1835 was married to Catherine Hoiles and lived in MahoningCounty until 1848, when he moved to Fremont, O., but the wife was sick and he stopped in Clarksfield and lived in an old log house south of Hiel Scott's for a few months. They lived in Fremont a few years and moved back to Mahoning County. In 1866 he again moved to Clarksfield and bought out Chauncey Finch, who owned a part of his father's farm, west of the Hollow. Mr. McKim lived there until about

1890, in which year his wife died. He then lived with his son, Robert, in the Thomas Husted house, and was the oldest person in the township, at the time of his death in 1904. His daughter, Luseta, was the first wife of Henry Scott.

Jonathan Collingwood came from Pennsylvania and lived north of Rowland's corners, across the road from Jonathan Washburn's, (probably with his brother Samuel) before he was married. He went to Shelby, O., and after he was married came to Clarksfield and bought a farm west of George Case's, probably the Myron Morris farm. In 1851 he bought the Samuel Parker farm and lived there until his death in 1861, at the age of 48 years. His wife died in 1881. Their children are Martha, James, Anos, Elmer, Alice, Rebecca and Harvey.

James Collingwood was a bachelor and lived with the family of his brother, Johathan, until his death in 1879.

In 1848 George Thompson lived at the Hollow and had a daughter Emma.

In 1848 William A. Pack lived in the Livermore district and had children Thomas D. and Mary E.

In 1848 David Nusbaum lived in the Hamlin district and his children were Elizabeth A. and Catherine C

In 1848 and 49 Thomas James lived in the house east of Dr. McMillan's. He moved to Castalia.

James R. Thompson was a stone mason by trade. He lived on the Hiel Scott farm and in the hotel. He lived here from 1848 until after 1851. He moved to Toledo. He had a daughter whose name was Georgie Emma Sarah Sabrina and her mother always used the full name when addressing her.

Seymour Waldron, a native of Hartland, came here about 1848 and lived at Geneva village and Wakeman, where he died. He was a chair maker, and some of the old residents still use chairs of his make. He served in the army and died July 15, 1882. His wife died recently in Wakeman. His son, Willie, was the head drummer of Co. D, 55th O. V. I. and died March 31, 1862, at the age of 15 years.

Gershom Fairchild lived here in 1848. His wife was Elizabeth Huestis. He bought out Justus Barnes, north of the Hollow. He had boys and one girl His wife finally left him.

Dr. H. W. Manley, a single man, and John King lived here in 1848.

Philander Barrett was the eldest son of Zelotus Barrett and Betsy Smith, and was born in Clarksfield, Dec. 30, 1821. In 1849 he was married to Emeline Vanderhoof, of Amherst. They began housekeeping north of New London, but moved to a farm a half mile north of the center of this township, and later moved further north to the corner, where they lived until the death of Mr. Barrett in 1883. They had four children, Betsy E, Onie A., Frank W. Z. and Birdie, the latter dying in infancy. Betsy and Onie are practicing medicine in Cleveland, and

Frank is a Methodist minister and living in Cleveland. Their mother lives with them. Mr. Barrett was a warm advocate of temperance, and signed the pledge when a boy. He voted the first ticket which had for its purpose the abolition of slavery.

Marquis D. Randall was a son of Charles Randall, a soldier of the Revolution, who died in Wakeman in 1846, and a grandson of Jeremiah Randall, who emigrated from England to Connecticut about 1750. He and his wife, Lydia, came to Wakeman, with their family in 1840 and to Clarksfield in 1849. They first lived on the east side of the road, on a part of the William Bissell farm, but moved to the Layton Cunningham farm at Whitefox corners, where John Lee lives. In 1865 they moved to Wakeman and Mr. Randall died there in 1881 and the wife in 1886. Their children were Julia, who married Samuel J. Peck and died in 1890, Charles H. who lives in Cleveland, William H. who died in 1865, Daniel B. who lives in Kansas, Richard N. who lives in Tennessee.

Henry T. Palmer, a brother of Mrs. John Twaddle and Mrs. Edward Hayes, lived on the Butler road on the Rickard farm in 1849 and for a few years later.

Charles E. Prosser lived here in 1849. He was a cabinet maker and came from the east. He was a relative of Joe Potter.

Joseph June, a shoemaker, lived at Clarksfield in 1849, but is now living in New London.

James McKinney, an Oberlin student, taught school in the old red school house in 1849. He afterwards became a photographer and lived in Iowa.

James Goodrich, a Baptist preacher lived in the E. M. Barnum house in 1849 and afterwards.

B. B. Chambers came here in 1849 and clerked for Mr. Cobb for a few years. He lived in the house where Dr. Foss now lives.

Mindall Henry lived here from 1849 until after 1851, in the house east of William K. Starr's. His wife was Oresta Chamberlain, a sister to Edward Croxford's wife. He moved to Birmingham and was killed in the army. His daughter, Millie, is the wife of Warren Peck, of Wakeman.

Thomas G. Haynes came here about 1849 and lived on the old Barnes farm on the center road west of Whitefox. He owned 50 acres of land at the center of the township and also 123 acres at the northeast corner of the township. His wife, Maria Palmer, died here in 1854, at the age of 40. He traded the Barnes farm to David Fox and moved to Iowa.

Avery S. and Henry C. Arnold were brothers and came to Clarksfield in 1849 and carried on a tin shop for several years. Avery married Samantha Starr and they lived in New London for some years, then moved to Iowa where he died.

Abraham Smith came here from Richland county, Ohio, about 1849 and lived on the west side of the Butler

road next to the town line. He or his father bought this farm in 1836. He married Phœbe Johnson. He died here in 1864. His father, also named Abraham, lived here for a time, but died in Williams County, O. Timothy Smith, a brother of Abraham, married Caroline Taylor, of New London, and lived in the James Wilson log house across from Abraham's, but died at Coldwater, Michigan. Rhoda Smith, a sister of Abraham, married Frank Day, a son of old John Day.

Palmer Converse, Ashbel Fenton, O. B. Hill and Silas Wilcox lived here in 1849.

Henry E. White was a son of John White and was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1822. The family came to Ohio in 1832, settling in Berlin township. He studied medicine and graduated in 1848. In the same year he married Roxanna Denman, of Florence township, and lived at Columbus Grove, Ohio, until 1850, when he moved to Clarksfie d and followed his profession until 1873 and then moved to Crestline, Ohio, and to Wakeman in 1877. Not long after this he again moved to Clarksfield. He bought the farm next south of the Hiel Scott corners and lived there until his death in 1891. His children were Ella, Mary, Josephine and Frankie. While living in the Thomas Husted house at Clarksfield, the wife became deranged and remained so until her death in 19 6.

Israel, Oliver and David White, were the sons of Jeremiah White and Rhoda Wicks, of Rensselaer county, N. Y. Rhoda Wicks was a sister of Mrs. Amasa Finch. Israel and Oliver lived here about 1850. Israel married Laura Barker and lived in the long building by the side of the Fay store and clerked for Mr. Cobb. He went by the name of "Cripey White" on account of his fondness of the byword, "By Cripey!" He died at Coldwater, Michigan. Oliver White worked in the foundry. He went west and was in an insane asylum the last any of his friends here knew of him. David White kept a store in the old Husted store building at one time. He afterwards lived in Fairfield and died in Coldwater, Michigan, in 1900, having become wealthy by speculation in California in his younger days. He had no children. He gave five different farms in this township to his relatives. Keziah White, a sister of David, married James Hendrickson, but separated from him and married again. William Hofstatter, of this township, is her son. Mrs. Hannah Cole, another sister, died in this township in 1902, at the age of 89. George Streeter, a blacksmith, married Julia Ann Barker, a sister of Israel White's wife, and came here about 1850 and lived in the Thomas house at Spring Brook. He moved to Fitchville and was drowned.

Darius Bradley lived here in the hotel in 1850-51. Abraham Minkley, a single man, worked for him and Perry Nichols also worked for him.

Christopher P. Bissell came here in 1850 and first lived near George Gray's and later in a log house on James

Gray's farm. Mr. Gray's first wife was his daughter. Later, Mr. Bissell lived in the hotel. He was living in the west not long ago. He was a clock tinker by trade.

John McCord lived east of Edwards' corners in 1850.

Uriah T. Arnert was born in New York state in 1806 and came to Hartland with his wife and one son, Henry, in 1832. About 1850 he lived in Clarksfield west of George Case's. In 1860 he went to Townsend and then to New London, where he died in 1863.

Charles Day, a half brother of Ephriam, came here about 1850 and lived just west of Rowland's corners and died there a good many years ago.

Eber Jones came here from Brighton in 1850 and lived in the McKenney house. He was the father of Sam and Harley Jones, who clerked in the Cobb store, and of Mrs. Barker, who lived here, and of the mother of Samuel and James DeWolfe.

In 1850 William H. Taylor lived on the Butler road.

Oliver Johnson, a harness maker, lived at Clarksfield as early as 1850, and died at Baldwin City, Kansas.

Collins Hendrickson, a brother of James Hendrickson and of Mrs. Andrew Daniels, lived here about 1850, and he married a daughter of Erastus French, of Wakeman.

Jackson Chilson, a son-in-law of Henry Stiles lived here in 1850.

James Vanator, (properly Van Ator,) lived in Clarksfield from about 1850 until 1856. He had seven boys and one girl. The eldest son, Benjamin, had come here in 1847 and settled on the west side of the Butler road, on what is now known as the Lang farm and he lived here until after 1851 and moved to Clyde where he and his wife died. John Vanator, a son of Benjamin, came here with him, and he had married Phidilla Hunter in Marion County, O., in 1843, and he was a blacksmith by trade, but lost his eyesight when only twenty-two years old, and lived on the Butler road in a house just north of his father's, until his death in 1861; he had four children, David, Benjamin, Martin and Edith. David died young. Benjamin lives in Wellington. Martin lives in Michigan, where he follows the business of edge tool maker, learned from his uncles, the Hunters. Edith lives in Clyde. One of the family says that he could not understand why his people settled in such a "God-for-saken" country as the Butler road was at that time, being inhabited by bullfrogs, snakes and mosquitos, largely, with swamps and brush between the houses, but the land was cheap and living was correspondingly cheap. Now, the land is cleared and drained and comfortable houses and barns abound.

In 1851 Samuel Whitman and his son James lived on the east side of the Butler road, just north of the Whitefox corners.

In 1851 Alexander Byers lived just south of William Bissell's.

William W. Spear was a son of Nathan Spear, of Hartland; he came here from the west and was living here in 1851, but died soon after that date.

George W. Silsbee lived in the house opposite the Methodist church in 1851 and worked in the foundry; he moved to Michigan.

Charles Pierce, a free-will Baptist preacher, lived in the Gilpin house in 1851-52; he moved back to Oberlin.

Daniel D. T. Lewis, a tinner, came here about 1851 and lived here for several years.

John W. Foreman came here about 1851 and lived on the west side of the road south of Whitefox; he traded farms with William Phillips and lived on the Jones farm until some time after the war; his children were Sam, William and a crippled boy, besides Christina, who married James Converse.

Martin Ellis was a cooper and worked in a shop near William Starr's house, in 1851; his wife was a Chamberlain; he afterward lived in Wakeman and went to Traverse City, Michigan, where he died January 13, 1901.

About 1851 Orrin Carpenter came here and lived west of Whitefox next to Elijah Hale's.

In 1851 three brothers, Charles, Jeptha and Daniel Ackley, came here from Vermillion and lived on the farm south of Sedgwick Barnes'.

Albert Sawyer was here in 1851 and lived with Benjamin Vanator for a couple of years.

Jesse Jones, a brother of Alex, lived just south of his brother's in 1851; he and his only son, Alexander, died soon after the war from injuries received in the army.

About 1851 Stephen Hill lived in the old Manoah Hunter log house; he came from Florence; he was a very easy-going man, a great joker and quick at making rhymes; his son, Silas, lived here at the same time but now lives in Michigan.

George Perham lived here from 1851 until the breaking out of the war, in a little house across from Uriah Tucker's; he enlisted in the army and died in Andersonville prison; his family went to Birmingham.

James H. and Oliver Ames, brothers of Nat. Ames, lived in the old Amasa Finch log house in 1851.

Nathaniel Lyon, a shoemaker, lived across the road from David Lee's; he went to Ruggles township and died there in 1890 at the age of 86.

Daniel and Chester Burgess lived here in 1851. They were sons of a sister of Mrs. Amasa Finch. They were born in Tompkins County, N.Y., and moved to Fairfield township in 1835. Daniel married Zoraddy Rodgers and died in Kendalville, Ind. Chester never married and died in Fairfield.

Noah Broughton lived on the Butler road near Adam Shank's.

Josiah George lived east of the Edwards corners.

Oliver Whitton, who had two daughters, Love Ann and Lucy Ann.

lived at Rowland's corners in a log house as early as 1829.

William Sherman also lived there in 1829.

In 1851 Levi and William Fulmer, who married sisters; Edward Dennison, Clark Bracey and Marvin Cannon lived on the Butler road. Alson Allen, Augustus C. Allen, Thomas Bicker, S. Bishop, F. A. Churchill, Richard Matthews, A. D. Millis, John Parrish, Col. Reynolds, FestusSawdey, Henry Shoaf, Alexander Syers and P. F. White lived in the township, in 1851.

George W. Jerauld was a unique character who deserves mention although he came at a later period than that covered by this history. He was a son of Stephen, son of James, son of Dr. Dutee, son of Dr. James Jerauld, who came from France to New England about 1680. Douglas Jerrold, the noted English writer, was a relative. In 1853 Seger & McKenney purchased a panorama of the "Burning of Moscow" and engaged Mr. Jerauld to come from Boston, where he was living, to assist in setting it up and exhibiting it. He arrived in Clarksfield, September 9, 1853. The panorama was set up in the upper room of the Congregational church and Jerauld went to work at painting or retouching the figures of the soldiers and Willard Watkins, who was assisting, gave him the name of "Colonel" in sport, but the name stuck to him the rest of his life. The panorama was so unwieldy an affair that but few rooms large enough for an exhibition could be obtained, so it was abandoned. The "Colonel" remained in Clarksfield and operated the engine of "Mechanics' Hall" for James Hendrickson to turn wooden bowls. About 1858 he began clerking in Dr. White's drug store. In 1860 "Jack" Bissell was appointed Postmaster and Jerauld attended to the office, and received the appointment for himself the next year, and held the office until 1885. He was Township Clerk from 1858 until 1871. In 1886 or 87 he went to Cleveland to live, but his money became exhausted and he went to the infirmary and died there. No friends claiming his body, it went to the dissecting table. He was never married and boarded with different persons. As long as his mother lived he went to Boston to visit her every year. He was well educated, very methodical, an excellent book keeper, sociable and known to everybody for miles around. "Requiescat in pace."

In 1834 Asa Wheeler, Jr., sold to Samuel Husted and David Tyler the strip of land at Clarksfield between the river and the east and west road, and running from Spring Brook west to the north and south road, for $50. Husted and Tyler built a sawmill at the west end of this land. The power was derived from water brought by a race from the grist mill race. The mill cost $342.28, as shown by one of Husted's books. This mill was operated until about 1888, but has now

nearly disappeared from the face of the earth. On March 5, 1836, this property was sold to Virgil Squire and Ebenezer Warner (of Florence,) for $1500. On the same day Samuel Husted sold to Squire and Warner the old gristmill property, including the pond and race, for $1500. On September 30, 1836, Squire and Warner sold both properties to George Lawton and David Tyler for $4250. and on November 16, 1836, Starr sold to Lawton and Tyler the store and two acres of land afterward occupied by J. J. Cobb, for $750. On March 4, 1837, Lawton and Tyler sold to Virgil Squire a one third interest in their property for $2500. In the same year John Hayes sold to Squire, Lawton and Tyler the land where the present grist mill stands, including his store and privilege of water from the mill race, and at the same time Samuel Husted sold to them the triangular piece of land bounded by the New London road, where it angles to the east, the lot line and the east and west road, with the point near the top of the hill, for $100. Mr. Tyler soon sold out his interest. In the fall of 1837 Squire & Lawton began the erection of a grist mill on the premises and it was completed the next year, about Sept. 1st. On the day when the mill was started there was quite a gathering of the inhabitants of the place and, as was usual upon such occasions, the men were ready to indulge in sports. Myron Furlong attempted to jump across the race, which was sixteen feet wide and full of water but he undershot the mark and landed in the water. This created a laugh and he excused himself by saying that no man could jump across and that he should have known better than to try. This led to a banter and a bet that a man could be found who would jump across. Ben Patch, who was not a man grown, was sent for and when he came Almanza Hamlin told him what was wanted and patted him on the shoulder, saying, "Bennie, I would rather lose a hundred dollars than have you fail." He did not fail, but made the jump easily and the laugh was on Furlong again. The machinery for this mill was hauled by teams from Huron, to which place it had probably been shipped from Pittsburg. It had four runs of stone and was capable of doing a good deal of business while the water lasted. It was driven by a large overshot wheel, which was replaced by a turbine wheel in later years. About 1850 a steam engine was put in for use when the water did not suffice. A few years ago modern roller process machinery was put in and since then all of the stones have been removed and the water power discarded entirely. It still does a large business with the farmers. Squire & Lawton did not have capital enough to carry on the business successfully and the property was heavily mortgaged. In 1842 Lawton sold his interest to Squire for $500. In 1844 the debts against the property were found to be $5,745.13,

besides taxes, costs, etc., and the property was sold by the sheriff to C. L. Boalt, of Norwalk, one of the mortgagees, for $4,000 In 1845 it was sold to Abraham Yeaman, but he did not get his deed until 1854. He paid $5500. In 1869 he sold to Lewis & Sons for $7500. John N. Barnum and Lewis Hayes next bought it, then Hayes sold his half to Barnum, who sold it to J. E. Manley in 1899. It is now owned by H. A. Lowe, and is the best paying property in town. On November 25, 1837, Squire & Lawton sold to David Tyler a tract of land 52x100 feet, including a building upon it, which stood 26 feet east of the mill then building, "with a water privilege of as much water as would spout through an aperture 3 ft. 6 in. by 2 inches, with two feet head, but reserving the right to run four stones and two saws." This building is where Mr. Tyler carried on the business of making furniture, drums, coffins and almost anything which could be made from wood. This shop was burned in 1841 and another was erected in the same place, but it has been moved away and converted into a barn. In 1837 Samuel H. Gibson entered into a contract with David Tyler and Samuel Husted, in which Tyler agreed to let Gibson have the "privilege of water on said Tyler's land for use of propelling a wheel for carding and cloth dressing, and also agreed to furnish a shop and fit it in order for the above and put in a fulling mill and furnish one half of all outgoes, wood, candles, soap, dye wood, dye stuffs, etc., and in turn was to receive one fourth of the avails of the business." Mr. Husted agreed that when the water should not be sufficient to carry the grist mill and cloth works, to secure the water for the cloth works for the consideration of one half of Tyler's avails, at the time his water was used for said works. The business of cloth dressing was carried on in the basement of Mr. Tyler's shop until it was burned. Silas Earl then built a cloth mill across the river from the grist mill and carried on the business until a freshet came on New Years Day of 1847 and wrecked the machinery. He used horse power at first but put in a steam engine later. Virgil Squire kept a store at Clarksfield in 1835, in a building which stood near the foot of the hill north of Smith Starr's, and the business was continued by Squire & Lawton On June 26, 1837, Samuel Husted gave them credit for "sundries per bill" to the amount of $577.49. He might have purchased part of their stock of goods. In 1837 or 38 Husted's old store building was torn down, to make room for the mill race, and the goods were moved into a building across from the hotel. From 1837 until 1841 S. H. Gibson was in partnership with Samuel Husted in the store. In 1841 J.J. Cobb bought out the store of Squire & Lawton. The building used to face the north, but Cobb had it turned around to face the west and had it painted anew, and he put in

the best stock of goods which had been brought to the town. He had a partner, Mr. Buckingham, of Norwalk, until 1843. In 1848 he had the store building moved back and a large two story building with a basement was erected and then Mr. Cobb enlarged his business until he drew trade from all the surrounding country. Excepting a store at Wakeman and another af King's Corners, (now New London) Clarksfield offered the chief faculties for trade in this part of the country, until the advent of railroads changed the order of things. Mr. Cobb bought anything which the farmers had to sell and supplied them with nearly everything which could be bought in stores at that time. The most of his produce was shipped at Milan and his goods came from there. He kept several teams busy most of the time. When he moved away he sold out to Tyler & Seger and they were followed in 1858-9 by Sam and Harley Jones. William Stiles carried on the business from 1859 to 1865, followed by J. N. Barnum, Seneca Ronk and Frank Wildman. The building has not been occupied for several years. Winslow Fay opened a store here in 1839 in a new building which he erected on the hill south of Smith Starr's house. He had a partner, one Albert Sherwood, until 1845. Fay sold out to him, but put up a smaller building by the side of the one sold to Sherwood, and carried on a store there for a short time. The first building erected by Fay was fitted for a school house some years after Fay moved away, and now stands at the foot of the hill east of the Cobb store. The second building erected by Fay was cut in two and one half of it stands just at the foot of the hill south of the old Cobb store, the other half stood on the lot north of the Congregational parsonage until recently, when it was torn down. When the Vermillion & Ashland R. R. Co., was building its road north of this place, it bought the Husted store and hired Simeon B. Sturges to carry on the business, but after the company failed the store was sold to Abel D. Howe at Sheriff's sale. Seger & Curtiss kept store there at one time. In 1820 Ezra Wildman came from Danbury, Conn., to Clarksfield bringing a load of goods and he made several trips afterward, until he moved here in 1828. It is likely that his brother-in-law, Capt. Husted, sold out the goods for him. When Johnson Wheeler bought the Barnum mill north of Rowland's corners, at what came to be known as Hayesville, he carried on a store in one corner of the mill, until a building was put up on the east side of the road on the north bank of the ravine, called the "Mansion House," when one room was used for a store. He also carried on a distillery. Albert Seger carried on a foundry at Hayesville for some time and then he and Walter Bates built a foundry at Clarksfield on the north side of the road just west of where the old grist mill used to stand. The land was

bought of Hoyt Husted in 1842. Almeron McKenney went into partnership with Seger in the business afterward. There was another building on the same lot, known as "Mechanics' Hall," where wooden bowls were made at one time. A cabinet shop was carried on there also and Henry Kress, Hoyt Husted, Henry Husted and others used to work there. In 1837 Ezra Dunham began the erection of a saw mill upon his farm, but sold the frame to Benjamin Stiles before it was completed, and it was moved to "Stilesburg," just south of where the Medina road crosses the river. The dam raised the river for a long distance back and Mr. Stiles bought of Daniel Bills the privilege of making a pond on his farm. This mill did a good deal of business in sawing lumber out of the choice trees which were in great abundance. In 1847 Mr. Stiles built a grist mill on the north side of the Medina road on the east side of the river, near the present site of the Warner Stone Quarry. It was operated for a few years and was then taken to New London. In 1846 Hiram Cunningham and Jesse Mead built a saw mill on the east branch of the Vermillion River, on Mead's land. The foundation was sandy and the dam was washed away a few times and then the project was given up. There were several asheries in the township, the most important being S. W. Husted's, Joseph Potter's, Alex Jones', Allen Blackman's, Simeon Blackman's, etc David Lee. Benajah Furlong and Jason Wing operated tanneries. At some time about 1835 Samuel Husted built a hotel across the street from his house, and the building is still used for hotel purposes. Hotel licenses were granted as follows: Henry Potter, 1835; S. W. Husted, 1837 to 1840; Ezra Livermore 1841; Lyman J. Richmond, 1843; Ansel Badger, 1843 and 1845; William Burr, 1844.

About 1839 the people of this part of the state began to be interested in a project of building a railroad from Vermillion to Ashland and meetings were held and stock subscribed for by many who had to go in debt for the payment. The work began at Vermillion about 1840 and by July 1842 the road had reached Clarksfield. The method of building was far different from that adopted afterward. In the first place heavy oak posts were driven into the ground by a steam pile driver and upon these were fastened, by wooden pins, cross ties and oak rails were bolted upon these. The pile driver was mounted upon wheels and ran upon the wooden rails while at work. When the road was completed it was designed to lay flat iron strap rails upon the wooden ones. Many of the oak posts are still to be found where they were driven sixty-five years ago. The road came by the way of Florence, past Ezra Wildman's to the top of the hill at Daniel Stone's and the pile driver was left standing there for some time. On the 4th day of July 1842, a great celebration was

held at Clarksfield on account of the building of the road. The enterprise failed and no cars were run upon the road and all the money raised by subscription, as well as $44,000. given by the state, was wasted. It was not until forty years afterward that Clarksfield had a railroad.

There was a society of Free Will Baptists here at one time. When the Millerite doctrine began to be preached here, some of the members of the Baptist church embraced the new faith but when the prophecy that the world would come to an end on a certain day in April 1844, did not prove to be true, some of these joined the Congregational church under the preaching of John Todd. There was a larger society of Close Communion Baptists here among whom were J. J. Cobb and wife, Robert W. Hurlbut and wife, Ezra Wood, the Fletchers, Aaron and Levi Rowland, Esex Call and family, Asa Percy, William Wood, Ransom Day and wife, Mrs. I. B. Scott and Mrs. Henry Kress, the last two being the only ones to hold their membership when the society disbanded. In 1845 a new school house was built across the street from the Congregational church and the building which had been used was made over into a church. J.J. Cobb helped much in the work. Elder Hall was the first minister in the new church building. The church society was kept up for about ten years and then there was a division and some of the members withdrew and organized a society at Rowland's corners. About 1837 a Methodist church was organized at East Clarksfield and a church building was afterwards erected at Whitefox corners and is still in use. We have been unable to get any history of the early days of this church. Two other Methodist churches have been built in the township, one at Barrett's corners and the other at West Clarksfield.

Undoubtedly scores of persons whose names do not appear here lived in the township during the period of this history—1817 to 1851—but we believe that none of them made a permanent settlement or remained here any length of time.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

The biography of Levi Rowland is given on page 78 and by an error was written again and printed on page 81. On page 95 the date of the marriage of Warren Cooley is wrong; see page 100, under date of marriage of Frederick Wildman. On page 74 the date of birth of Peter Gregery should be 1818. On page 59, second column, the names of Day children, commencing at Sarah. are children of Ransom Day. On page 75 the date of death of Anna Maria Gregory should be 1874. On page 46 the history of the Sexton brothers is somewhat incorrect. William was married and had one child when he and Platt came here. They bought the farms afterward owned by Daniel Bills and Ezra Dunham and lived in a house on the latter farm for a couple of years until William's

wife became frightened by some Indians, when Platt bought out his brother's interest and the latter moved back to Carlisle. In 1822 Platt sold this land and then bought the farm northwest of Clarksfield where he spent the rest of his days. His eldest daughter, Mary Ann, was born on the Dunham farm.

Leander Cooley lived at Major Smith's in 1844.

J. P. Chamberlain, who owned a house just east of William Starr's, later than 1851, was the father of several daughters, five of whom married Clarksfield men; Octa married Edward Croxford and lives in Wakeman, Orilla married William Croxford, Oresta married Mindall Henry, Eliza married Aaron Sexton, and another married Martin Ellis. Eliza, the mother of this family, died in Clarksfield in 1864.

Isaac C. Scott, after the death of his first wife, married Annie Obitts and died at Lagrange, Ohio.

In 1844 Peter Harris lived on the Butler road. His children were Martin, Louisa, Clarissa, Martha J., Levi and David W. He sold his farm to Charles Shipman in 1847.

Purdy Smith lived here from 1836 until 1839. He lived near Jacob Clawson's part of the time, and on the Butler road. He and George Hopkins married sisters.

Frederick Hamlin was an early settler in Wellington, and not in Clarksfield, probably, see page 53.

Justus Barnes spelled his name "Barns" and Horace Porter spelled his "Horris."

In the history of Leander Hinman, on page 125, the name of the youngest daughter, Inez, was omitted. She married Ernest Bradish and died 20 years ago.

Thomas Taylor came here in 1834, instead of 1843, as stated on page 94.

A Mr. Grist died at the home of Joseph Nickerson in 1831 or early in 1832, and Samuel Husted furnished the coffin at $3.00. He was probably Mrs. Nickerson's father.

Samuel Gray had a daughter, Jennie, also, see page 63.

On page 49, line 15 from the bottom, in the second column, "to" should read "of."

On page 110 "Sliza" Young should read "Eliza."

A more complete history of Samuel Husted and his family gives the following points: Andrew Husted, born in Connecticut, May 22, 1755, married August 8, 1775, Martha ————, born June 9, 1757. She died on Independence Day, July 4, 1776. Mr. Husted was again married November 13, 1777, to Sarah Hoyt, daughter of John Hoyt, and who was born March 26, 1757. Their children were, Samuel born Feb. 11, 1779, Martha, Anna, Triphene, Platte, Katherine, Andrew, Seymour, William Hart and John Benedict. Andrew Husted died April 12, 1812, his wife, Sarah, January 7, 1826.

Hiram Wildman Husted, eldest son of Samuel Husted, was born June 9,

1802, he graduated at Yale college in 1823: he practiced law at Raleigh, N. C., where he was U. S. District Attorney; his wife was Harriet Adeline Slocum, daughter of Jesse Slocum, Member of Congress from N. C., 1817 to 1820. Their only son, Delano W., was born in 1833, graduated from University of N. C., at Chapel Hill, in 1854, and practiced law atGainesville, Alabama; he was first lieutenant of the 5th Ala , heavy artillery, in the Confederate army and was killed June 26, 1862, while leading his company in a charge of Archer's brigade, near Richmond, Va. Hiram Husted died at Raleigh, Dec. 20, 1868, and his wife in 1875.

Harry Starr, a brother of Smith, was born July 26, 1795; his wife, Ann French, died in 1848 Mr. Starr then came to Clarksfield and lived with his brother, until the death of the latter, when he returned to Connecticut and died at South Norwalk, Sept. 1, 1870. Three of his sons served in the Union army during the civil war, two of whom, Frederick and Capt. W. D., having lost their lives in the service. The third one, Samuel, rose to the rank of Captain, also. William and Samuel lived at Bellefontaine O.

William Hart Husted(see page 124) was born Sept. 30. 1797, he was married to Caroline Starr, June 5, 1817, at Danbury, Conn., she was a daughter of Comfort Starr, a distant relative of Smith Starr, and Abigail Barnum, and was born Feb. 11, 1802. In 1817 Comfort Starr and family and Hart Husted and wife emigrated to Canfield, Mahoning Co., Ohio. They had eight children, some of whom did not live to maturity. Henry Husted died in 1903. Mary Starr, who was Orrin Knapp's wife,was a daughter of Ethel Starr, a brother of Caroline. She was born in 1827 and died in 1875.

John Wriker,who lived here in 1826, was of Holland descent; his mother was a Van Buren, a cousin of Martin Van Buren. He came from the state of New York to Ohio when a young man; he once owned the land where the city of Newburg, a suburb of Cleveland, now stands,and sold it for a few hundred dollars. He was born Sept. 16, 1792, and was married to Betsy Harris (a sister of HiramHarris, a resident of Clarksfield at his death,) May 2, 1823. They began housekeeping in the south part of Clarksfield, then moved to Berlin and he died there Dec. 4, 1857. His wife was a daughter of Nathan Harris, a pioneer of Berlin township and was bornMar. 21, 1807 and died Mar. 1, 1870. Their children were Erma and Volna (who were both soldiers in the war with Mexico) Ana, Olive (Ensign) Amasa, Ezra, Catherine (Minor) Ca, Cynthia (Bacon) Rachel(Hubbell) John,Sarah (Pollock) and Weltha (Hubbell).

The history of L. M. Bodwell on page 54 is not quite correct. He did not live on the farm north of the village when he first came here. After he came back here from New York in 1832 he lived on a farm on the west side of the New London road,opposite

Essex Call's; he moved from there to Wisconsin and came back and then lived on the Patch farm, north of Clarksfield, moving from here to Kansas. Levi and Joseph only are living.

Julia Rounds, a daughter of Darius Rounds and Nancy Waldron, was born Feb. 24, 1838. She first married Richard Brewer, of Birmingham, and had a daughter, Lily. She separated from Brewer and was married to JamesM. Gray in 1868. She died in 1874. Darius Rounds was killed while pitching quoits, and his widow married William Church, the father of Daniel Church, of this township, and lived north of Sexton's corners, in Wakeman. When Mr. Rounds died he left an infant son who was taken by a family by the name of Northup and he has always borne the name of Hiram Northup. The Rounds family generally spelled the name as here given, but the correct way is "Round."

On page 76, first column, 3rd line from the bottom, for "settling" read "setting."

Winslow Fay was a son of Lyman Fay, who came from Vermont to Milan, O., in 1815 and married Caroline Kellogg is 1816. He was born in 1817, and came to Clarksfield in 1836 and married Mary Ann Brooks, of Florence, in 1837; and he must have bought out Capt. Husted's stock of goods and rented his store of him, as shown by the entry in Husted's account book, charging him with goods to the amount of $250, in 1838. In 1839 he charged him with four months labor in the store, and board, $56. and with rent of store for 14 months, $70. In 1839 Mr. Fay built a store on the hill across the street south of Smith Starr's house, and lived in the back part of the building and kept a stock of goods in the other part; he took in one Albert Sherwood for a partner and sold out to him in 1843. There was a long building near the store, which had been used for a tin shop, perhaps, and Mr. Fay then put a stock of goods into that and bought out Lyman Gilpin in 1845, who owned the house back of the Congregational Church, and lived there. In 1849 the parents of Mrs. Fay died of cholera and they sold out here and moved to the Brooks home, south of Florence, and lived there until the death of Mrs. Fay in 1878. Mr. Fay then went to Elyria, where his sons were living, and died there in 1884. The eldest son, Joseph Lyman, died here in infancy. Another son, W. Lamartine, was born here, and another, Willis, in Florence. Another son, Dr. Joseph Fay, died in early manhood. Mrs. Fay was a daughter of Joseph Brooks and a granddaughter of Major Eli S. Barnum, of Florence.

Albert Sherwood lived here three or four years.

Abraham Thompson lived on the Medina road, a half mile east of the New London road, in a log house. It is said that he never changed a shirt to have it washed, but wore it until it was worn out. His children were

Samuel, Moulton and Preserved.

Asa Curry was born at North Hector, Tompkins County, N Y., in 1807, and married Delia Snook in 1830. They arrived in Clarksfield, Jan. 12, 1836, and settled on a farm one and one half miles east of the Hollow, where T. J. Brown now lives Mr. Curry, better known as "Squire." died on the farm in 1886. His wife was born in New Jersey in 1809 and died in 1889. Their children were Albert P., who married Maria Tower and died on the homestead in 1881; Levi, who lives in California; Elizabeth, who married Samuel B. Reynolds, died in Wellington; Julia A., who married Charles H. Reynolds and lives in Michigan; George W., who married Roxana Tower and died in Kansas; Mary, who married Fred Ames and lives in Wellington; Mercy Louisa, who married Henry Vincent and died in 1880; Adeline, who married John Sinclair and died in 1886.

John G. Clawson, a brother of Jacob, came from North Hector, N. Y., to Clarksfield in 1836 and lived in a log house on the east side of the New London road, next south of Jacob Clawson's, where Henry Clawson now lives. His wife was Clarissa Gleason and they had two children when they came here, Garry B. and Caroline. Another son, Henry, was born here. Mr. Clawson was a carpenter by trade and was head carpenter in building the frame of the grist mill at the Hollow. The family moved to Milan in 1839, where several more children were born.

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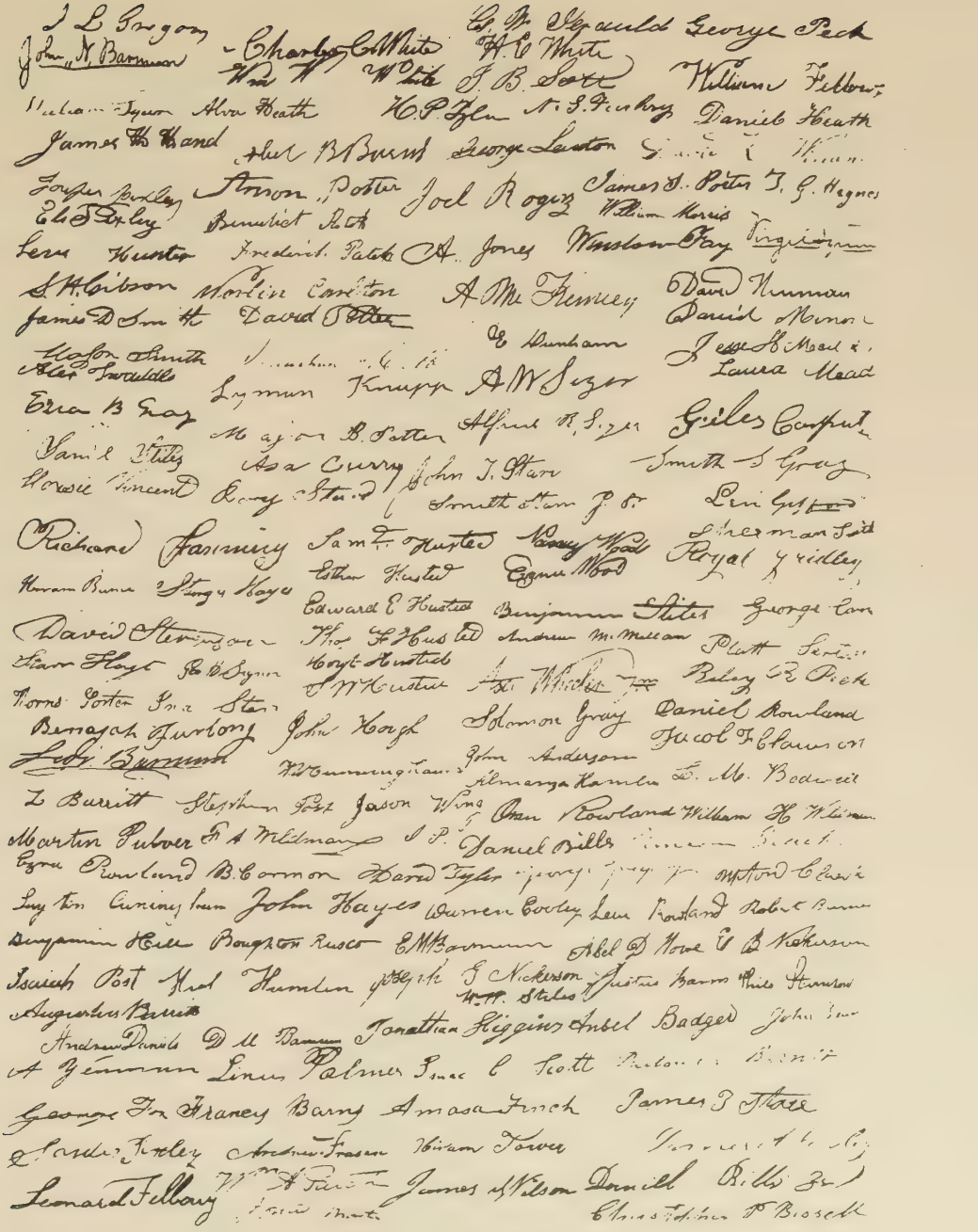
Since the first 140 pages of this book were printed a number of deaths have occurred. Among them are the following: Peter L. Gregory, O. J. Husted, E. B. Nickerson, Adeline Wilson, in 1900; John and William Barnum, J. B. Bissell, Sarah Parker, Lucretia Wheeler, Harriet Rogers, Henry Hayes, Mary Blackman, Mary Hurlbut, Abraham V. Smith, James Starr, in 1901; Samantha Starr, Henry Bassett, William Bissell, Rowland Clark, Abbie Gregory, Deborah Knapp, John Hand, William Phillips, Ben. Rowland, Adam Shank, Joseph Tremain, in 1902; Noble Call, Mary Ann Webb, Henry E. Husted, Anson Wheeler, in 1903; Elizabeth Norton, Sabra Smith, Eber Rowland, George McKim, Elon A. Stone, in 1904; Carlton Clark, Edwin Cunningham, Samuel and Hiram Gray, Ursula Day, Isaiah Norton, Horace Porter, Joel Rogers, Jairus Sheldon, Eliza Knapp, Mary McMillan, William Twaddle, Major B. Potter, in 1905; Catherine Patch, Lucinda Norton, Mary Sexton and the widow of Ransloe Edwards, in 1906. Other deaths are Sally Norton, Dolly Knapp, Henry Nickerson, Harvey Hayes, Rachel Spurrier, Munson Hinman, Esther Husted, Libbie Seger, Ben. Patch, George Potter, Reuben Galusha, Marshall O. Waggoner, Susan Case, Hattie White, Mordecai Thomas, Margaret Gifford, Fannie Knapp, Maria Hayes and Harriet Hayes.

The End.



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